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Mao Tse-tung Is Dead at 82

Peking Leadership Succession Is Uncertain

By Peter Griffiths

PEKING, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The death today of Mao Tse-tung, 82, father of a modern, Communist China and spiritual leader of leftist revolutionaries in the East and West, leaves a state of uncertainty that will concern the world.

There is no designated heir to the leadership of one-quarter of mankind. None of Mao's subordinates can command the awe he did or the admiration that was heaped on him by 800 million Chinese.

Who eventually takes over may determine China's relationship with the Soviet Union and the United States. Changes there could alter the international balance of power.

But for the Chinese today, global political considerations were secondary to sorrow and mourning over the loss of the man who had guided their nation from being a backward peasant state to being the world's fifth nuclear power, with satellites in space and a burgeoning industrial base.

The announcement of Mao's death was broadcast to the nation 16 hours later and did not specify the illness. But the end of his remarkable career had been expected for some time.

Funeral music followed the broadcast and 2,000 persons gathered in the vast Tiananmen Square, many wearing black armbands, some weeping. Flags were lowered to half-staff.

The "Internationale," the world Socialist anthem, echoed over the city from loudspeakers at dusk as bicyclists made their way home from work.

Lights burned late tonight in the Great Hall of the People and about 50 households, including black Chinese-made limousines, were drawn up outside.

Eight days of memorial ceremonies were ordered to begin on Saturday and climax with the entire nation standing in silent tribute for three minutes on Sept. 18.

The announcement, which did not mention when or where Mao's body would actually be buried or cremated, said that no foreign governments would be invited to send representatives to the mourning ceremonies.

All Chinese embassies have been instructed to express deep gratitude to any government that wishes to send a representative but to advise them that none will be invited.

The rally on Sept. 18 will be televised live, the government announcement said.

All entertainments and sporting events are to be suspended during the seven-day mourning period.

Observers expect that the actual funeral will be attended only by family and top representatives of party, government and other official organizations.

The funeral committee will be headed by Premier Hua Kuo-feng; the second vice-chairman of the Communist party, Wang Hung-wen; Defense Minister Ye Chien-ying; and Senior Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao, according to the Chinese news agency.

More than 350 others were also named as members of the committee, including Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

Mao's death followed by eight months the death of his closest comrade-in-arms, Premier Chou En-lai, which ignited a leadership crisis that spilled into political violence in the streets of Peking.

A joint message from the Communist party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the People's Republic and the military commission of the Central Committee today called on the people to uphold the unity of the party and to "carry on the cause left by Chairman Mao."

It said China must "continue to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs resolutely."

It urged the people to "deepen the criticism" of former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, overthrown in the power struggle that followed the death of Chou.

Hua Kuo-feng, regarded as a centrist, was made premier and party first vice-chairman with the disgrace of Mr. Teng. Diplomatic observers believe it is possible that if a rapid decision on the succession is made either Mr. Hua or Wang Hung-wen, a young radical revolutionary from Shanghai, could take over. Mr. Wang ranks third in the party hierarchy.

But if a power struggle breaks out, most observers agree that Vice-Premier Chang Chun-chiao would be a serious candidate. Mr. Chang, another member of the "Shanghai set," has wide party, state and military support.

There is even an outside possibility that Mao's fiery and radical fourth wife, Chiang Ching, a former film actress, could take over.

A final possibility is that the leadership post could be made an honorary one to avoid political friction.

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But a prominent Austrian neurologist, Prof. Walther Birkmayer, who discussed Mao's health with doctors in Peking in July, said in Frankfurt today: "Everybody knew Mao had Parkinson's disease, because this produces such typical characteristics that anyone can recognize them, even from photographs."

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The New York Times

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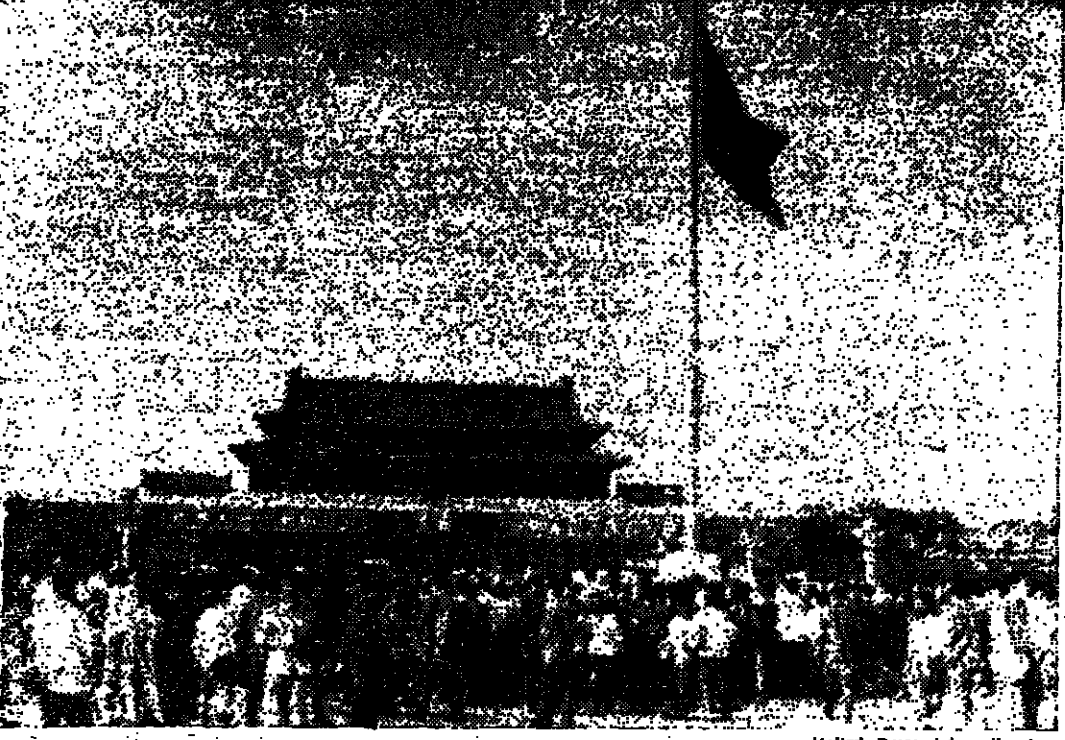
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Rioting in Cape Town in Peking is shown at half-staff in honor of Mao Tse-tung.

4 Killed in Rioting at Cape Town; Police Escort Whites' Car Convoys

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Police escorted white motorists today after a night and day rioting in which 14 persons, including an 8-year-old boy, were killed.

Police also reported 30 persons arrested.

The wine-producing center of Cape Town, 35 miles from Cape Town, police dispersed several hundred rioters, some armed with stones, and tried to march on the center.

The roads were closed to white motorists in the area of the military town of Stellenbosch, 25 miles from Cape Town.

Police guarded barricades and used tear gas to disperse rioters and reporters who entered the town.

Police said they were organized to escort motorists from being stoned as they drove through the town, winding Banhoek Mountain to Stellenbosch.

The roads started from the top of the pass every hour.

About 700 vehicles, including trucks and cars, were in the first convoy. A driver reported that the line of vehicles stopped for a long time while police dispersed a crowd in bushes on the side of the road.

Another trouble spot was the wine-growing city of Kimberley, where police patrolled the roads in the black township of Salween.

At least 320 persons have now been killed in the racial unrest which erupted June 16 in Soweto, a huge black township outside Johannesburg.

Vorster Speech

Yesterday, Prime Minister John Vorster, in his first major state since his weekend meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, ruled out a political role for blacks in white-ruled South Africa.

He said that the government's policy was to "restore discipline" in the racial unrest which erupted June 16 in Soweto, a huge black township outside Johannesburg.

The Prime Minister's speech to provincial congresses of his ruling National Party in Bloemfontein disappointed some liberals who hoped for an announcement of a significant relaxation of the apartheid policy of white supremacy.

He met for two hours with his cabinet this morning and political informants said they discussed a possible proclamation of a state of emergency. If the strike goes ahead, Mr. Callaghan would have to put off the Canadian trip indefinitely, informed sources said.

The state of emergency would give the government special powers, including the use of troops to move vital industrial supplies and food.

As the government and union leaders made frantic last-minute efforts to head off a walkout, the Bank of England at mid-morning pulled the plug without warning on the British currency.

Until then it had kept the pound steady at about \$1.77 by paying out millions in support.

But, without explanation, it abruptly stopped doing so. Within minutes the pound plunged 3 1/2 cents to \$1.735, the lowest since June 3. It later recovered to close at \$1.742.

The sudden collapse of the pound reflected mounting fears that an all-out summer's walkout will rock Britain's economy, heavily dependent on exports.

The National Union of Seamen yesterday ordered a strike of its

Mr. Vorster said he was willing to meet black leaders in urban areas to discuss complaints about wages, work opportunities, social services and restrictions on owning of property and movement.

But he set a standing ovation from the crowd of 10,000 whites when he declared that "there will be no sharing of power" with nonwhites in South Africa.

He said the government will adhere to its policy of offering blacks political rights only in the remote tribal homelands that it is creating for them on the least desirable 15 per cent of South Africa's territory.

Mr. Vorster said he would meet Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith next week in Pretoria, the South African capital. But he retreated from indications he gave in Switzerland that he might negotiate with the South-West

Africa People's Organization, the black nationalist organization recognized by the United Nations.

In Lusaka, Zambia, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William Schaefele said today that there is a strong possibility Mr. Kissinger will soon begin a diplomatic "shuttle" in Africa.

Mr. Schaefele arrived for talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda after meeting Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam. The assistant secretary said Mr. Nyerere told him Mr. Kissinger was "welcome" to start a peace initiative in southern Africa.

Asked on arrival in Lusaka if he thought a shuttle was a "strong possibility now," Mr. Schaefele replied, "Yes, I think it is. The capitals remain to be determined."

Continuing his indirect attack on the Communists, the Premier said that the agrarian reform program that the party had spearheaded threatened to "ruin the Alentejo," the farming district south of Lisbon. He promised to reverse the illegal seizure of some 1.7 million acres of farmland.

In a bid to curb 15-per-cent unemployment, Mr. Soares pledged his minority government to spend \$550 million on public works projects by the end of the year. At the same time, he announced new budget guidelines for nationalized firms, which make up 70 per cent of Portuguese industry.

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Mao Tse-tung (1893-1976)—The Man Who Changed the Life of China

Mao Tse-tung, who died in Peking yesterday at the age of 83, was one of the world's most successful revolutionary leaders. He not only overturned the old order in China but also created the basis for thoroughgoing social reform in the most populous nation on earth. There is no question of his impact on the history of China and the world. But whether the new China he built will survive his death must remain uncertain.

During the last few years, as Mao weakened physically and mentally, the once-unique Chinese leadership has shown frequent signs of high internal tensions. In earlier years, such brief periods of uncertainty were followed by intense rectification campaigns, almost invariably launched at Mao's personal behest and in ways intended to insure the supremacy of his ideas.

Now, with the Chairman dead, the long-simmering question of succession faces the leadership, and a final resolution will not be quick.

Mao's single-minded determination to immortalize his philosophy was evident over and over again, particularly in the years following the Communists' seizure of power in 1949.

Early in the morning of Aug. 18, 1966, for example, a million Chinese crowded Peking's great square, singing "The East Is Red" and then chanting the name of their leader, who walked among them on the arm of a young girl. That was the day Mao launched the Red Guard in another all-out effort to preserve Maoism forever.

The God-Hero

It was powerful drama befitting the god-hero who created a new canon of thought and a new way of life for China's hundreds of millions of inhabitants. For Mao was not only China's Communist leader, but its teacher, military strategist, philosopher, economic theorist and poet laureate.

In forming his ideology during the revolution, Mao borrowed from the principles of Marx, the organizational lessons of Lenin and the teachings of Confucius.

But when the end of World War II left a power vacuum in China and Mao swept to power over the crumbling army of the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek regime, the Communists were faced with the responsibilities of power.

Mao sought not only to rule the nation, but to transform it to be achieved through what he believed to be the beneficial effects of continuous struggle and tension. As he constantly reminded his people: "The conquest of power by the working class is only the beginning of the revolution, not its conclusion."

Physical Hardships Urged

Mao believed that men's minds should be tempered by physical hardship and toil, and his programs sent millions of educated Chinese to the countryside to do manual labor.

Many aspects of China's modernization such as public health, police control, agriculture and some parts of industry were suited to the labor-intensive methods Mao urged.

But complexities of modernization thwarted Mao's dream in other spheres and his ideas of man's nature, needs and aspirations were resisted by those who paid only lip service to his thought-reform campaigns.

As Mao entered his 70s with the nation playing lavish tribute to his leadership, his policies were challenged by younger Chinese leaders who advocated a Western-style professionalism and offered material incentives for performance.

Cultural Revolution

But Mao fought back to prevent China from taking what he believed was the road back to capitalism. His weapon, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, was designed to give the Chinese people a common attitude of self-sacrifice and dedication to the state.

Additionally, the young who had no personal experience of the struggle against Japan and Chiang Kai-shek became Red Guards and acquired their energy and intolerance were turned against the "old"—by which Mao meant the existing, backsliding state of the Communist party.

In July, 1966, Mao, then 72, staged his famous Yangtze River swim, allegedly covering 15 kilometers in an hour and five minutes—in a feat apparently designed to demonstrate his vigor and to convince the Chinese that work can achieve great goals. (A Soviet newspaper commented skeptically on the Chinese press accounts of the swim, noting that Mao's reported time for that distance was better than the existing world record.)

But at his death, Mao's dream of a new kind of society looked far from achievement.

Mao recognized that one Cultural Revolution would probably not fix China on the proper

course permanently. He remarked that another would be needed in 15 to 20 years.

Measuring his achievements against his goals, particularly the statements of his last years when with increasing shrillness he sought to demonstrate that every word and every action of the chairman was correct and would live everlastingly, many have called Mao a failure.

"We were always at our best," Mao said of the guerrilla days, "when we were faced with impossible odds." But agricultural development, banking and finance, population control, food distribution and construction of modern weapons could not be carried out by invoking the spirit of Yenan and the Long March.

Mao did end famine, brought decent clothing, housing and medical care to his people and greatly increased public education. Although Peking has not published economic statistics for years, at Mao's death it seemed indisputable that China's economic development compared favorably with the other underdeveloped nations of the world.

At the end of the 19th century when Mao was born, China was undergoing one of the periods of chaos that marked its history as the Manchu dynasty crumbled from senility and incompetence at the center.

Trading Interests

Meanwhile, as China's local rulers bickered and fought, European trading interests were busily pushing for greater concessions from the Peking Throne in Peking. Only at the end of the century had it become generally apparent to Chinese that China was too weak to resist the Europeans. This realization caused intense humiliation.

His bitterness at the insults inflicted on China manifested itself in small incidents throughout Mao's youth. Biographer Stuart Schram tells of the young Mao rising from his seat at a soccer match between his school and Yale-in-China, a school attended by children of wealthy families with Western ties. "Beat the slaves of the foreigners," Mao shouted.

For Mao, Chinese dignity became a lifelong concern. On his triumphal assumption of power in 1949, Mao declared proudly that



1966: Swimming in the Yangtze River.

China had "stood up" and would "never again be an insulted nation."

Mao was born Dec. 26, 1893, in the Hunan Province village of Shaoshan, county of Hsiangtan. His birthplace was a thatched-roof farmhouse.

Mao's father, Mao Jen-sheng, began life as a poor peasant, but, by Mao's account, had become a middle peasant by the time Mao was 10 and improved the family's status still further in later years by trading grain. Mao was the eldest of four children, three boys and a girl.

Speaking to Edgar Snow, Mao described his father as a badly educated man who had no interest in learning. He treated his servants and farm workers with contempt and had few friends.

"He was a hot-tempered man and frequently beat both me and my brothers," Mao recalled.

Devotion to Mother
In contrast to his clashes with his father, Mao was devoted to his mother, a plump, illiterate woman. She was a devout Buddhist and throughout his childhood and early adolescence, Mao followed her gentle, simple faith. "My mother was a kind woman, generous and sympathetic," Mao told Mr. Snow during a 1936 interview. "She pitied the poor and often gave them rice when they came to ask for it during famines."

Mao's school books were the



1964: With Premier Chou En-lai at Peking airport.

Confucian classics, which students were expected to learn to recite rather than understand. At six, he began working part-time in his father's fields. But he took a book whenever he could—preferably the great historical romances like "Water Margin," which relates in thousands of pages the adventures of heroic bandit-rebels in conflict with the corrupt bureaucracy of ancient China.

When he was 13, his father ordered him to stop going to school and work full-time in the family fields and on the family accounts, but Mao continued to look for ways to resume his education.

After a bitter argument with his father, Mao ran away from home to study for a while, then won his father's consent to travel 15 miles to enroll in the primary school of a busy market town. Mao was 15 years old.

Most of his schoolmates were sons of landlords. They wore expensive clothes and made fun of Mao in his ragged coat and trousers.

But he was relieved of his posts on the Central Committee and the Hunan Provincial Committee for alleged "military adventurism" after he called off the revolt when he saw the initial defeats the Red forces were suffering.

While the Central Committee continued to agonize over the proper line from its Shanghai base, Mao retreated with the survivors of the Hunan battles to the Chinghsangshan—a rugged mountain stronghold on the Hunan-Kiangsi border.

His efforts in the Chinghsangshan were directed not only at surviving against the armies of the Kuomintang, but also at establishing his own political control over the area. Mao was named secretary of a 23-member special committee. The soldiers were reorganized under the name of Fourth Red Army with Chu Te as commander-in-chief and Mao as Communist party representative.

There was almost constant fighting throughout the summer, including a major defeat suffered by Chu Te's forces when, in Mao's absence, he followed advice from the other party leaders and led his troops into a battle in Hunan away from the mountainous base area.

Although the sixth party congress meeting in Moscow that fall recognized the value of rural soviets such as the one Mao and Chu were trying to establish, a fundamental disagreement between Mao and the Central Committee continued to exist. The party leadership still saw the urban worker as the revolutionary vanguard and planned for an all-out struggle in the near future in which the people would rise up against their oppressive rulers.

A Buildup
Mao continued to build up the soviet through 1930 and in the middle of the next year his continuing success encouraged the Central Committee to abandon its underground life in Shanghai and join Mao in the mountains.

For Mao, living at close quarters with the Central Committee was a severe restriction. No longer could he disobey orders and count on the confusion resulting from communications delays to make his disobedience appear accidental rather than willful.

By 1934, over Mao's protests, the Red Army was being led by men who believed that they should challenge the Nationalist forces

Mao approved. The Communist party still had only about 400 members and he saw in the alliance a method of accelerating China's attacks on its imperialist enemies. He gave the national revolution priority over the social revolution.

In January, 1934, at the first congress of Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang, Mao was elected an alternate member of the Central Executive Committee and he threw himself into organizational work for the struggle against China's warlords and foreign foes.

In later years, Mao and the official historians of the Communist party went to considerable lengths to alter the record of Mao's activities during his period of close collaboration with the Kuomintang.

Communist colleagues' criticism of his Kuomintang ties and the long hours Mao had been working led him in early 1935 to retreat to his native village for a rest that became one of the turning points in his life.

For the first time, Mao saw the revolutionary force of the peasantry.

The peasant revolution that Mao now anticipated was another step to the Kuomintang. But Moscow continued to demand that the Communist party work within the Kuomintang and allow the army of Chiang Kai-shek to liberate China.

Chiang Gives Answer
The question whether to obey Moscow was resolved for the Chinese Communist by Chiang when in April, 1937, he ordered the massacre of Shanghai workers whose rebellion had just turned the city over to him.

Chiang's betrayal at Shanghai not only led to the end of meaningful Communist-Kuomintang collaboration, but illustrated once again to Mao and other Chinese Communists that Stalin's policies for China were often disastrous.

Although Communist party leaders were agreed, in the words of one, that discussing land reform with the Kuomintang was like "playing a lute to entertain

during the Cultural Revolution in the mid-1960s.

The greatest influence on Mao in the Changsha school was Yang Chang-chi, the professor of ethics. Mao, whose parents had married him against his will to a girl of 20 when he was 14, later married Yang's daughter, Yang Kai-hui, in 1920. She was executed by the Kuomintang in 1930.

Mao's mother died shortly before he finished at Changsha Normal School, reinforcing his desire not to return home. Instead, he traveled to Peking and took a humble job in the university library.

Despite his poverty and the haughty attitude of many scholars he encountered, Mao managed to meet Peking University's Dean Chen Tu-hsiu and other prominent radicals, including Li Ta-chao. Chen and Li were to be founders of the Chinese Communist party.

Russia's Impact
In 1919, the impact of the Russian revolution began to be felt. Mao later wrote that "the salvo of the October Revolution" brought Marxism to China.

The introduction of Marxism was closely followed by the dramatic student movement that erupted May 4, 1919.

At Versailles, the peacemakers writing an end to World War I had given Germany's former concessions in Shandong Province to Japan and China's representatives at the peace conference had weekly acquiesced.

On May 4, thousands of Peking students, largely mobilized by Chen Tu-hsiu and Li Ta-chao, demonstrated against the affront to China's dignity.

The first congress of the Chinese Communist party met in Shanghai during July 1921. Mao and 12 other delegates attended the clandestine meeting.

Following the congress, Mao returned to Hunan as provincial party secretary and while holding down a job as director of a primary school, sought to build a party base in his native province. Together with Li Li-san and Liu Shao-chi, he also helped to lead a series of strikes.

In 1923, following Moscow's advice, the second party congress was convened in Shanghai and approved forming an alliance with the Nationalists.

400 in Party
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to head-on battles in order to hasten the overthrow of the Kuomintang regime.

The result was disaster for the Communists.

Under pressure from an economic blockade which drove up food prices and caused severe shortages, the Red Army found itself unable to resist the encroachment of Chiang's armies and in mid-October the main force of 100,000 broke through the encirclement, abandoned the Kiangsi soviet and started the incredible journey known as the Long March.

A year later, when Mao arrived to establish the North China Red base in Yenan, there were only 8,000 men with him and they had covered 6,000 miles of difficult terrain, fighting almost constant battles.

Mao has always remembered the ordeal with exhilaration. He began the march with little influence. When he reached Yenan, Mao was, for the first time, in control of the Communist party.

A Different Target
Even before the Long March began, Communist leaders explained and justified it to their soldiers in terms of a drive north to fight the Japanese.

Mao and his comrades recognized early, much more clearly than Chiang ever did, that whichever of the rival Chinese parties appeared to lead the anti-Japanese fight would gain considerable support from China's people. Two months after the full-scale Japanese invasion in July, 1937, the Communists and the Kuomintang reached agreement on an alliance against Japan. However, as friction developed between the two mistrustful allies during the war, the Communists paid less and less attention to the directives of their supposedly senior partner and concentrated on reinforcing their image as the strongest defenders of China against the invaders.

In the years 1937-1940 while the Japanese occupied China's major cities, the Nationalists retreated to Chungking and the Red Army harassments kept Japanese forces off balance in northern China. Simultaneously, Mao's literary output was prodigious.

Students Join Banks
As Mao wrote and planned in the caves of Yenan, large numbers of intellectuals, many of them students, joined the Communist movement.

One person who came to Yenan about 1937 was a Shanghai actress, Chiang Ching, who became Mao's last wife. To marry Chiang Ching, Mao divorced Ho Tzu-chien, with whom he had lived since 1928. She had borne him five children, including one on the Long March, where she had been one of the few women.

Whatever cooperation there had been at first between the Communists and the Kuomintang was shattered by an incident in January, 1941, when Nationalist troops surrounded and annihilated a Communist element of about 9,000 men. Thus, for the last four years of World War II, each side fought in its own area with the Communist armies providing more effective opposition to the Japanese.

The Japanese surrender touched off a new, and final, round in the bitter Communist-Nationalist rivalry.

Red units were ordered to occupy towns and communications lines that had been held by Japan and to demand immediate surrender of arms and ammunition before Nationalist troops could arrive. Attempts to work out a coalition government failed and by the middle of 1946, China was engulfed by civil war.

Far Outnumbered
At the outset, the Nationalists had about 4 million men under arms, about four times the Communist strength. Within a year the Nationalist advantage was only two to one and in mid-1948 Mao's armies were only slightly smaller than Chiang's. Mao wrote in November that the war was developing much faster than he had expected and would be over



1945

in about another year. He was right.

On Oct. 1, 1949, about 22 years after Mao had led the remnants of a beaten rebel army into the Chinghsangshan Mountains, he stood on the Gate of Heavenly Peace in Peking and formally proclaimed the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

Although Mao had achieved control of his nation, he recognized that military victory over the Nationalists was only a first step. China's backward economy had been torn apart by the war; the peasants had been fighting Japan for more than a decade. The nation was tired, not bursting with energy to begin the transformation that Mao envisaged.

For this to be realized, Mao recognized, the essential prerequisite was the education of China's peasants. Mao sought to find a way to radicalize a very conservative peasantry, which, although willing to fight the Japanese and struggle against oppressive landlords, was distrustful of being left alone on the land.

Key Reforms
The two most important social steps Mao took immediately were the introduction of land reform and of a new marriage law aimed at establishing equal rights for women—a cause that Mao adopted early in life. When he was in his 20s in Hunan, Mao once wrote nine articles in 13 days on the suicide of a young girl who had been forced to marry against her will. Under the new law, free choice was to be the basis of all marriages.

Mao left China for the first time in his life to travel to Moscow for talks with Stalin in December 1949. Mao's China badly needed foreign aid, but Mao and Stalin were not destined to get along better in direct talks than they had during all the years of Soviet misdirection of the Chinese Communist revolution. The negotiations, which Mao initially predicted would take "a few weeks," took more than nine.

They ended with a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance which promised Soviet military help if China were to be attacked by Japan or a state cooperating with Japan. The Soviet Union also agreed to supply China with credits of \$80 million a year for five years, not much money compared to what the United States had given the Nationalists or what Moscow gave some of its Eastern European allies. Mao was forced to recognize the independence of Mongolia and to allow the Russians to remain in Port Arthur and Dairen until 1952.

After his Moscow trip, Mao turned his attention almost entirely to the problems of China's economic situation and to consolidating his power by eliminating the residual opposition to his rule. He also began to plan for the conquest of Taiwan, where Chiang and other Nationalist leaders had fled as their government on the mainland collapsed.

Two-Fronted Attack
Mao, as the Russians have pointed out, suggested undoubtedly saw in the attack on Stalin "an out of personality" a war against his reputation and perhaps even an implied attack on him at that time. However, was not the only reason Mao for opposing Khrushchev's attack on Mao had no objection to criticism of Stalin, with whom he had ten on so badly, but he felt it impossible to separate the man from the system and was inclined to weaken the Communist movement by attacks.

Turning away from the Soviet example, Mao looked to his own experience—the days in the wilderness of Kiangsi and the Long March. The calls for a "Great Leap Forward" and for "people's communes" were issued as Mao took off on his own, unique and course.

Although Mao remained in control of foreign policy from post as chairman of the Communist party, the bad had planning and bad management that made a fiasco of Great Leap Forward put pressure on Mao to yield control of economic affairs. Mao gave up the presidency of China and in Liu Shao-chi assumed the government post.

Speaking to Mr. Snow in 1956, Mao said there were two abilities for the future: the ability to develop the revolution toward Communism; the ability to negate the revolution and give a poor performance.

A year later, Mao launched the Cultural Revolution, which, at least, was designed to train millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution. The Cultural Revolution was a state of war aimed at those party and government leaders (symbolized by Liu Shao-chi) who did not share Mao's belief in the importance of continual struggle and were willing to move ahead more relaxed pace.

Such a pace, Mao believed, could only lead to "revisionism"—class distinctions, increased personal comforts and diluted the "revolutionary will" of the nation to sacrifice self for the nation.

This self-sacrifice, Mao held, creates a unity of purpose that will release untapped reserves of human enthusiasm and energy—a new "socialist man" will be created.

Despite the remarkable achievements of China under Mao, it has been more indications peasants, families, districts, provinces, wanting to revert pre-Communist social patterns of the birth of a new Mao's vision of humanity was narrow and simplified as to in the end, perhaps not human capacity.

However, no matter how China strays from Mao's vision, now that he is dead, the war largest nation has been affected by Mao as have few nations throughout history.

FROM WIRE DISPATCH



1972: Greeting Richard Nixon in Peking.

11. She misses you.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

11. She misses you.

To Build Up Population

Laos Regime Outlaws Use of Birth Control

By David A. Andelman

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Laotian government has banned birth control, a decision that the use of contraceptives throughout the country is designed, according to government officials, to build up the nation's population, which has been reduced by more than a decade of war and more than a million of a stable part of the population into exile.

Mao Thoughts: Something for Everything

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Mao's thoughts, according to a book, could accomplish almost anything. China's international table tennis team, for example, was not doing so well until its members studied Chairman Mao's thoughts. Then, it began to win.

Other accomplishments high Peking maintained are based on the thoughts of Mao: Doctors, performing an operation considered impossible, read Mao's thoughts and thought of the operation with enormous success. Airman drilled for combat by reciting Mao's thoughts and were able to dispense with the usual pilot-to-pilot communication. One of the worst floods a years hit a Kwangtung province area late in 1966, the peasants studied Mao's thoughts, "were full of confidence and after an arduous battle saved their dike."

Leaders Note Change of Era

(Continued from Page 1)

Continued leaders of this century and devoted himself wholeheartedly to China and to the Chinese people.

"He will be remembered as a man of great vision and as a shaker with a profound sense of history. China's position in the world today is a memorial to his unique achievements," he said.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that Mao's death "extinguished a beacon of light." Mao pulled him from his past "by the strength of his acts and the authority of his ideas," he said.

French Communist chief Georges Marchais said Mao "pulled more than 800 million people out of misery, hunger, ignorance and profoundly retarded the evolution of the world."

"Whatever problems separate us regarding the conception of socialism, no French Communist in forget or disregard this profound work," he said. At United Nations headquarters in New York, the organization's flag was lowered to half-staff in memory of the Chinese leader. A UN spokesman said that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had telegraphed Mao's ambassador to the UN "to express condolences on the great loss that the Chinese people have suffered."

In Cairo, President Anwar Sadat expressed "deep grief and sorrow," a government statement said.

Teacher Strikes Close Many Schools in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—

trikes by thousands of teachers in a half-dozen states yesterday delayed the start of the new school year for 300,000 students, and educational labor problems threatened to worsen.

Pennsylvania was hardest hit, with walkouts in 24 districts. Many of them small schools but with Philadelphia's 30 Catholic high schools among those closed. Other systems paralyzed by strikes included those of Buffalo, N.Y.; Jersey City and Bayonne, N.J.; Parma, Ohio, and Manchester, N.H. School bus drivers struck in San Francisco and Boston teachers threatened to walk out on Oct. 1.

where some old supplies still linger, they are treated as virtual contraband.

Birth control has never been widespread in the countryside but among many women who had begun to use devices or pills, there has been concern about an unchecked growth of families that they were finding more difficult to feed.

In a recent interview, the information minister, Sisana, observed that "there is too much empty land in Laos" that a larger population was needed to develop it.

He cited figures that showed a birth rate of 4.3 per cent and a death rate of 2.4 per cent, yielding a comparatively low annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent, which the government would like to see increased to at least 2 per cent and perhaps higher.

Mr. Sisana acknowledged the difficulties that an unchecked birth rate could pose for Laos in terms of coping with the need for more food and other services for a younger population. But he said that "the government is not worried about birth control at present."

"Certainly it is a heavy task for the government, big families," he said. "But the government is trying to find ways and means to put children to school and feed children at the expense of the state."

A large part of the government's eagerness to do away with the family planning program may also be traced to the fact that family planning was a major project under the U.S. Agency for International Development, which for more than a year has been a target of Laotian propaganda.

The U.S. program began in 1969 in conjunction with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and by 1972 nearly 70 medical aides were working in the family planning area, with 5,000 families enlisted in the program. The Mahosot Hospital's child-care and maternity wing, built under the program, is still in use although all family planning programs have been shut off.

Of course, some exceptions still remain, particularly for high government officials who are most able to arrange exceptions and in some cases where health is threatened by pregnancy. The information minister himself, with eight children in his family, conceded that he had started using contraceptives.

"Eight children was no problem at the time we were living in the liberated zone," Mr. Sisana observed, referring to the Peking-Lao-controlled countryside during the civil war. "But now that we are in Vientiane, it has become a problem. There are so many things here to spend money on."

Doctors at Mahosot Hospital, Vientiane's principal civilian hospital, said some vasectomies and tubal ligations were still being performed when the health of a woman was in jeopardy. It was clear that such a decision was being made with a degree of flexibility.

Nevertheless, for most Laotian women, the lack of availability of pills or birth-control devices, coupled with the fear of even appearing to contravene any government decree, has made birth control particularly in the capital, virtually unobtainable.

An official, whose wife has had three children in the last three years, has become so desperate as to take the extraordinary step of approaching foreigners and asking help to obtain birth-control pills.

Idea of Making Visit to U.S. Intrigued Mao

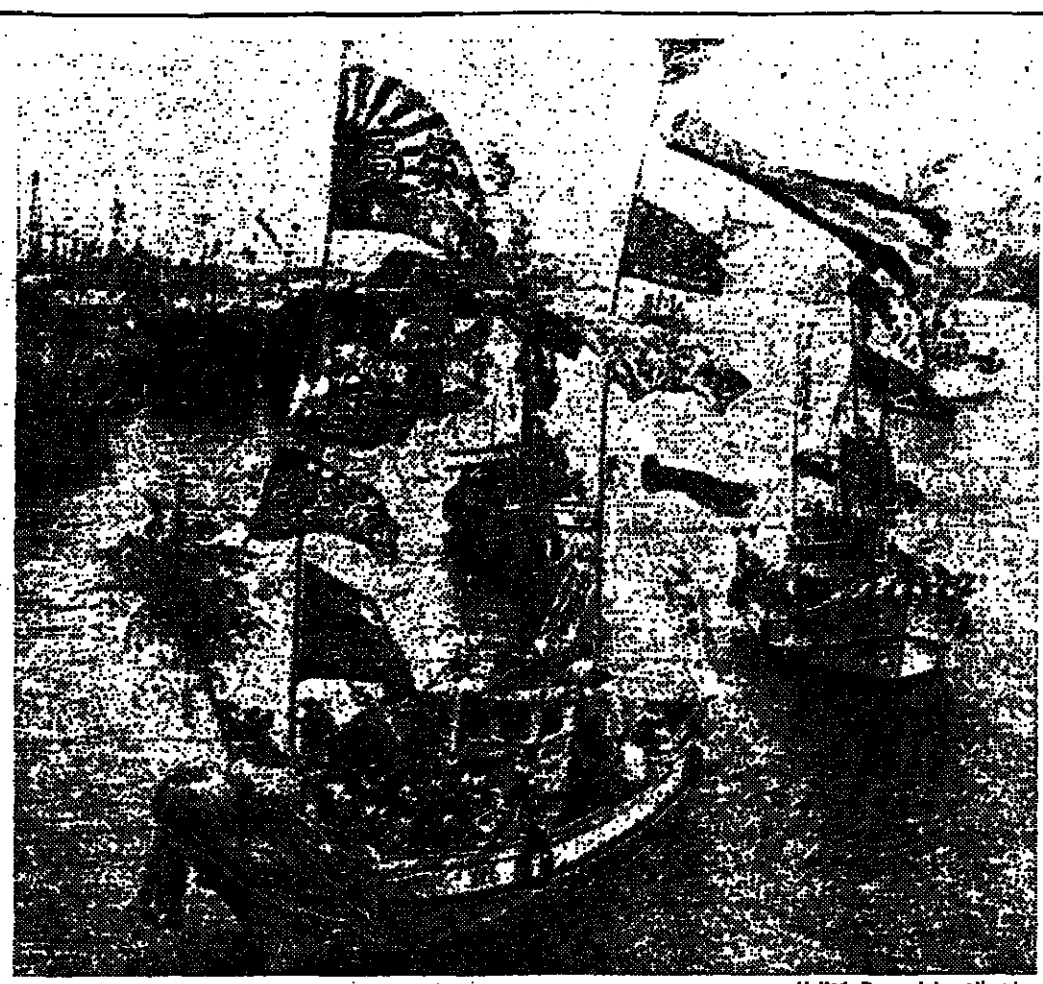
HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (UPI)—

Mao Tse-tung left China only twice in his lifetime. Both times he traveled to the Soviet Union, once in 1949-50 and again in 1957.

He wanted to visit the United States, he told American author Edgar Snow in the mid-1950s and other Americans throughout the years.

He wanted to meet the late President Franklin Roosevelt, whom he admired, and to visit Grand Canyon. He also wanted to see the Statue of Liberty and the geysers at Yellowstone National Park.

"He believed him [Roosevelt] to be anti-fascist, and thought China could co-operate with such a man," Mr. Snow wrote.



CATCHY—Fishing boats are decked out at Niigata, Japan, during recent fête.

Festive Mood Prevails in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

China seems most vicious in its propaganda but the Russians appear to have ignored deliberately changes to improve relations within the last year.

When Peking released three Russian helicopter crewmen after 20 months' captivity, China said it found "credible" their story that they had strayed across the border while on a medical rescue mission. At first, the Chinese had called the men spies and their story a pack of lies.

Rating its words in this way appeared to mean that Peking was hinting that after the deaths of Premier Chou En-lai and Mao, it would be capable of reversing itself on bigger things, like its demand for 30,000 square kilometers of Soviet territory along their common border—a demand that had led to armed clashes.

Propaganda Let-Up

The Russians pondered the possible reason for the men's release and silenced their anti-Chinese propaganda for 12 days. But then they resumed their blasts—after apparently deciding to ignore the opportunity.

The latest authoritative Soviet statement on China was issued by party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th party congress in March. He called Maoism "a deadly hostile" to Marxism-Leninism and the Soviet Union and promised a "principled and irreconcilable struggle" against it.

At the same time, he said that Moscow would give an "appropriate response" if China returned to the fold—meaning if it surrendered to the Soviet view—which he knew it would not.

All told, it appears that Moscow for several years has been "stone-walling" on China, deliberately waiting for the death of Mao in the belief that genuine settlement was impossible while he lived. But now positions have hardened, and Mao's death may not move the Russians to seek a reconciliation.

© Los Angeles Times.

Bomb Damages Ship Line Office In Corsican City

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 9 (UPI)—

A bomb exploded in the state-operated Corsican shipping line offices here last night, police reported today.

The blast caused only minor damage and there were no victims, police said. Part of the company's seamen have been on strike to protest the expected sale of a ferryboat.

The explosion occurred hours after Prefect Jean Rioliacci condemned the latest wave of nationalist violence on the island. Acting with unusual speed, a court yesterday sentenced 10 youths to prison terms of 2 to 4 weeks on charges of participating in Tuesday's outbreak of street disturbances.

Several of the most prominent persons arrested after the disturbance have been flown to Paris and are being questioned at police headquarters. Among them were Dominique Alfonsi, general-secretary of the Corsican Popular Party for Autonomy and Toussaint Armani, vice-chairman of Corsica Strada, the trucking union which started Tuesday's disturbances by blocking the Ajaccio airport's runways with trucks.

Chairman Mao's Precepts Kept The Presses of China Humming

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP)—

In 1967 alone, at the height of the so-called Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese government used 181 printing factories and the lion's share of China's paper production to publish 541 million copies of Mao Tse-tung's works, making him probably the world's most published author.

The copies included 350 million little red books of his "Quotations," 87 million of his "Selected Works," 47 million "Selected Readings" and 57 million books of his poems. These were some of the "thoughts":

On nuclear weapons (before China developed them): "The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible but in fact isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter. But the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two types of weapons. All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

On revolution: "A revolution is not the same as inviting people to dinner or writing an essay or painting a picture or doing fancy needlework. It cannot be anything so refined, so calm and gentle, so mild, kind, courteous, restrained and magnanimous. A revolution is an uprising, an act of violence whereby one class overthrows another."

On imperialism: "Make trouble, fall, make trouble again, fall again... until their doom. That is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause... When we say imperialism is ferocious, we mean that its nature will never change... People of the world, unite to defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs."

On guerrilla war: "When the enemy advances, we retreat. When the enemy settles down, we harass him. When the enemy is tired, we attack him. When the enemy retreats, we pursue him."

On tactics and strategy: "Our strategy is to 'pit one against 10' and our tactics are to 'pit 10 against one.' This is one of our fundamental principles for gaining mastery over the enemy... Ours are guerrilla tactics. They consist mainly of the following points: 'Divide our forces to arouse the masses; concentrate our forces to deal with the enemy.'"

On politics: "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." On war: "Politics is bloodless war, while war is the politics of bloodshed." On women: "Girls must work hard and not decorate themselves." On the world political struggle: "The east wind is prevailing over the west wind."

Bernhard May Quit 2 More Posts

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9 (AP)—

Prince Bernhard will step down from two prestigious international posts because of the official finding, last month on his involvement in the Lockheed scandal, sources said yesterday.

Queen Juliana's husband already has renounced public and government positions in the Netherlands.

The sources said Prince Bernhard will withdraw as leader of the Bilderberg Conference he founded two decades ago and probably also as World Wildlife Fund president. The two posts have been regarded as his major private interests.

French Rabies Death Is First in 52 Years

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9 (UPI)—

A man has died in a hospital here in France's first recorded case of fatal human rabies since 1924, authorities reported yesterday. They said that the unidentified Moroccan died last Friday after two weeks of treatment.

Wild foxes are the main carriers of the disease in France, where animal rabies has been found in 21 departments this year. Anti-rabies vaccinations are compulsory for domestic animals in the affected areas but humans have been vaccinated only in special cases.



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SMM Congress '76
September 22/23/24
Will analyse and discuss themes of technical-scientific importance. Information on the latest technological developments. Excursions

Successes, Failures Assessed

Moscow's Foreign-Policy Fortunes

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (NYT)—Although the United States has been portrayed by some figures in the U.S. election campaign as losing ground to the Soviet Union, Moscow has been experiencing as many setbacks as successes in trying to advance its foreign-policy goals.

In recent months, the Kremlin has had rising fortunes in Africa and Southeast Asia but failures in the Middle East, unabating cold war with China and obstacles to accommodation with the United States.

Soviet effectiveness abroad has also been sapped by weaknesses at home, notably in agriculture, and constrained by the suspicious conservatism of an aging leadership.

Consequently, according to Western Third World and Communist diplomats, the Soviet Union seems likely to continue steering a cautious course in its foreign relations, although with politeness at targets of opportunity.

"I would not foresee any drastic initiatives being taken from here," a senior European diplomat suggested. "Soviet foreign policy is, at its best, not very resourceful."

Two Courses

This is so partly because Moscow still hews to the time-tested doctrine of "peaceful coexistence," which allows it to press the West on a governmental level for arms reduction and increased trade while backing somewhat more covertly what it identifies as progressive or national-liberation movements throughout the world.

The latitude provided by such split-level diplomacy has become clearer in the wake of events such as the Angolan war.

"The concept is ingenious, because it gives an opportunity to reconcile pragmatic state interests with the claim to be the leader of the revolutionary movement," a Western diplomat observed.

The diversity of Soviet interests abroad was underscored by Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th party congress last winter.

"In shaping our foreign policy, we now have to reckon—in one way or another—with the state of affairs in virtually every spot on the globe," he said.

But a region-by-region analysis reveals considerable disparity in Soviet results.

The United States

The yardstick by which the Soviet Union measures its progress continues to be the United States. Moscow's accommodation with Washington has largely stagnated since the collapse, in January of last year, of a move in Congress to extend tariff concessions and credits to the Soviet Union.

Increased anti-U.S. sniping in the Soviet press also reveals Moscow's hesitancy over the inability so far to conclude the new accord on strategic-arms limitation outlined by Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford at their Vladivostok meeting late in 1974.

The Russians seem resigned to riding out the U.S. campaign furor in hopes of reaching an arms agreement afterward. They show no signs of wanting either to scrap détente or to sweeten it with concessions. A U.S. dip-

lomat noted: "We're both marking time, with nothing really discarded."

Europe

Last year's European security conference in Helsinki gave the Russians what they wanted in the way of recognition of the continent's postwar borders and a divided Germany. But the Helsinki agreement also left the West with more valid grounds on which to question Moscow's minimal performance on human rights.

Consequently, one of the Soviet Union's prime concerns is to put its best foot forward next year at the Belgrade conference that will review progress since Helsinki. This is not expected to produce much toward liberalizing Soviet society.

But there is diplomatic speculation that the Soviet bloc may try to compensate with modest concessions at the stalled Vienna talks on mutually reducing forces in Central Europe, in an effort to deflect Western criticism in other areas.

Moscow seems less certain about how to accommodate the new independence of West European Communists, which it had to acknowledge at the East Berlin meeting of European Communists in June.

Although the French and Italian Communists seem to diverge little from the Kremlin on most foreign-policy questions, they do offer an attractive democratic alternative to Eastern Europe. A West European diplomat said that Moscow "would like to see the Western Communist parties influential, up to 49.9 per cent, but not inside the government."

Middle East

The Soviet Union has suffered its most visible setback in the Middle East. Its estrangement from Egypt, once the lynchpin of Soviet policy in the area, has been followed by deteriorating relations with Syria as a result of the Syrian military intervention in Lebanon.

Even Iraq, once a staunch ally, has edged closer to Iran, leaving a radical Libya as Moscow's best friend in the Middle East. The Soviet Union is also unhappy about Iran's emergence in the region as a non-Communist counterforce, strengthened by U.S. arms sales.

The Russians are concerned about the survival of the Palestinians as well as about the risk of wider war. But their difficulty, as a Western analyst saw it, is that events in the Middle East have outdistanced Moscow's proposals, which are nearly all variations on an anti-Israeli theme.

"The Russians are still unwilling to take positive political risks," the analyst said. "They have shown they don't have the answer and are not even being relatively close to a solution."

Africa

By contrast, Moscow's prestige has risen in Africa following the victory of its clients, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, over two rival movements in the former Portuguese colony. The Soviet Union not only has earned a foothold in southern Africa but has also promoted its influence among other nations—like Mozambique and Tanzania—that were once pro-Chinese.

Prospects look better for the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia. The U.S. pullout from Indochina has led Moscow to establish diplomatic ties with nations like the Philippines. The Russians have become active in Laos. But their key interest seems to lie with Vietnam as a potential counter to Chinese influence in Asia.

Soviet foreign policy is unlikely to change as Moscow gears up for its customary autumn flurry of diplomatic activity, including peace proposals at the United Nations. For all its frustrations, Moscow has not slackened its commitment to relax tensions with the West.

"I think that Brezhnev is seriously interested in continuing détente," an East European diplomat said. He pointed out that the Soviet leader had pushed the concept even in a tough speech at the conference of European Communist parties.

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Describe Violations of Code

65 West Point Cadets Accuse 700 Colleagues of Dishonesty

By Pranay Gupta

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Sworn statements by 65 cadets accused of cheating at the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., assert that nearly 700 of their colleagues, including high-ranking students and captains of athletic teams, engaged in such practices as cheating in academic courses, lying to officers and even "fixing" student honor boards to obtain not-guilty verdicts.

Copies of their affidavits were delivered to several members of Congress and to the White House and were made available here. A committee in the House and another one in the Senate are investigating the West Point cheating scandal, in which 202 members of last year's junior

Beirut Shells Drive Back Truce Force

BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Heavy rocket and mortar fire forced Arab League peace-keeping troops to withdraw from their buffer zone today. Meanwhile, a league envoy is due to arrive within 48 hours for another attempt at mediating a truce.

At least 96 persons were slain in clashes in the capital, the central mountains and near the northern port of Tripoli during the last 24 hours, according to militia and hospital estimates.

A Sudanese unit manning the 2,500-man peace-keeping force's sole cease-fire position—an 850-yard stretch of no-man's-land in southeastern Beirut—was forced by the heavy shelling to fall back a few hundred yards into the Moslem western sector. But a spokesman said the withdrawal was "only temporary, dictated by the fact that the area has become an intense battlefield."

Rightist forces controlled by Interior Minister Camille Chamoun have stepped up their attacks at Beirut's confrontation line in recent days, forcing a halt to all traffic between the eastern and western halves of the city.

Representatives from the Phalangist party, a Christian faction considered more moderate than Mr. Chamoun's National Liberal party, met with Palestinian officials and reportedly agreed to relocate Beirut's dividing line in the northern sector.

The new border would run along the coast, past Beirut's bombed-out hotel district on the Moslem side to the fire-gutted port area on the Christian side.

It was not immediately clear whether the Arab League troops would move to use new site. Palestinian officials said it was presumed they would, but "further details still have to be arranged."

A league spokesman said that chief mediator Hassan Sabry al-Kholy was due to return here Saturday after stopping in Damascus on the way from Cairo, where he had been recalled for consultations.

He said Mr. Kholy would attempt to arrange another truce, starting with the confrontation line zone, before President-elect Elias Sarkis's inauguration Sept. 23.

The south of Lebanon was generally quiet today, but heavy fighting continued in the central mountains and around Tripoli, which is under siege by Christian and Syrian forces. During the last several days, reports from the leftist-held city, 50 miles north of Beirut, said a cholera outbreak has claimed five lives and there are 100 other confirmed cases.

Allon Reaffirms A-Arms Policy

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Israel, rejecting an atomic balance-of-fear policy, has said again that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear arms into the Middle East but that it also will not permit the Arabs to be the "sole possessors" of such weapons.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon repeated this stand yesterday in a speech here disputing former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's assertion that Israel should strive to create an atomic "balance of fear" with its Arab neighbors. Without referring to Mr. Dayan by name, Mr. Allon said that unstable Arab regimes and leaders precluded the viability of such a deterrent.

Heavy Alpine Toll

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Swiss Alpine officials reported that 29 climbers died since July 1 in the Valais region alone, with 9 victims on the Matterhorn.

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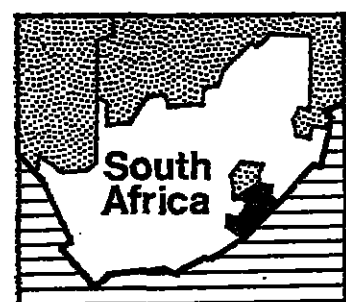


CAPE TOWN RIOTS—Colored rioters gathering on debris-strewn streets of Tierviel, a suburb of Cape Town.

Transkei Faces a Difficult Birth on Oct. 26

By John F. Burns

UMTATA, South Africa (NYT).—When the bull-crested banner of the Transkei is raised here on Oct. 26, signifying the independence of Africa's newest country, the band will strike up "Nkosi Sikelel' i Afrika," or "God Bless Africa."



Transkei is shown in black on map of South Africa.

The new country, carved out of South Africa, will cover 29,000 square miles, making it nearly as big as Denmark. It will have a population of 3 million, comparable to that of Israel. Its terrain, as beautiful and fertile as any in Africa, is enhanced by a 155-mile coastline on the Indian Ocean. Compared with many countries of the Third World, its economic potential will be strong.

The Transkei, however, will be a parish. Already its black leaders are diplomatic lepers, shunned in Europe and North America, ridiculed in debate at the United Nations. By present indications, the only foreign dignitaries who will attend the independence celebrations in Umtata, the market town that is hastening to make itself into a capital, are the ones at the heart of the territory's diplomatic problems, the white rulers of South Africa.

For Prime Minister John Vorster, the fluttering of the blue, white and orange flag above the Bungen, or seat of the government, will represent the fulfillment of a political ideal. With the territory independent, he will have a show case for his policy of separate development, which hinges on the creation of a series of ethnic homelands like the Transkei.

In its old guise, apartheid, South African policy was largely a matter of subordinating blacks. When this became indefensible, the government added a compensatory dimension by offering blacks emancipation in areas called

homelands, or Bantustans, carved out of the old tribal domains.

When the government carried the policy to its logical extension in 1973, offering the homelands independence, the Transkei accepted. Of the eight territories, only one, Bophuthatswana, agreed to follow suit. The remainder have rejected nationalhood, demanding equal rights for their citizens in South Africa as a whole.

The Organization of African Unity has demanded that the world shun the Transkei on the ground that recognition would constitute acceptance of apartheid. The territory's leaders have countered by arguing that for 3 million blacks, at least, independence signifies escape from racial humiliation.

The Transkeians have also made much of historical arguments. They point out that the Transkei existed as a loosely organized tribal community as early as the 16th century, and that this territorial integrity was acknowledged by special political arrangements from the time that the British annexed the territory in 1879.

U.S., Britain Offer \$1.5 to \$2 Billion

Vorster Said to Accept Rhodesia Aid Plan

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa has agreed to a U.S.-British plan to provide financial guarantees of perhaps \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion for white settlers in Rhodesia, according to diplomatic sources.

The financial plan is designed primarily to assure members of the white minority that they will have defined rights in an independent Rhodesia, as well as the choice of another country to emigrate to and financial compensation if they choose to leave.

Although the level of \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion is currently mentioned, diplomatic sources said that the price tag of the package could be higher or lower, depending on how many Rhodesian whites took advantage of it and on the final terms of the plan.

Shuttle Diplomacy

Details of the formula are still being worked out and diplomats here see a distinct possibility that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will shuttle between South Africa and countries of black Africa in an attempt to work out a financial compromise acceptable to the Africans and to Mr. Vorster, who would be representing Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

Mr. Vorster has expressed disagreement with Mr. Kissinger over the role to be played by Mr. Smith in any transfer to black African rule. Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Vorster, at his meeting in Zurich last weekend with Mr. Kissinger, insisted that Mr. Smith could play a role in the transfer process and indicated that the Rhodesian Prime Minister would eventually accept majority rule.

Mr. Kissinger and British officials have said privately that Mr. Smith's refusal to bow to international pressures for majority rule seemed to rule out any possibility

that the white Rhodesian leader would accept a black government. It is Mr. Vorster's view, according to diplomats, that Mr. Smith is Rhodesia's only viable and credible white leader and that he will come to terms under the pressure of the United States, Britain and South Africa.

According to diplomatic sources, the crucial question now is whether black African nations will accept the Western plan.

Crucial Support

Without the support of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique—and, to a lesser degree, Angola and Botswana—the U.S.-British financial initiative would be, in the words of a diplomat, "meaningless and irrelevant."

At the same time, according to diplomatic sources, the black African nations involved in the settlement would put together a government from the black leadership in Rhodesia.

Black Rivalries

One difficulty of achieving an Rhodesian settlement is the failure of a coherent black leadership to emerge in the nation of 6 million blacks and 270,000 whites.

Joshua Nkomo, the 69-year-old leader of the Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) African People's Union, reportedly has the support of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. His rivals include the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, 56, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and several emerging radical figures who say they represent Rhodesian guerrilla forces.

According to the current, tentative version of the financial plan, the United States and Britain are seeking to establish a floor price for the sale of farmland, safeguards for pensions and financial assistance to whites seeking to emigrate.

In the 1958 revolution, she was named state minister for a few days in the second Nagy government. She left the country in November of that year and never returned.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima, scheduled to become prime minister at independence, notes that similar historical antecedents led the British to set aside three territories as protectorates when the Union of South Africa came into being in 1910. These protectorates subsequently gained independence in their own right as Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, all members of the United Nations.

Political Expediency

The failure of the British to give the Transkei protectorate status—and thus set it on the road to uncontested independence—was, Chief Matanzima argues, a matter of political expediency. The Transkei, large, lovely and encompassing some of the most coveted land in the country, was too rich a prize to deny the South Africans, he says.

The arguments have won favor among Western diplomats, including some in the U.S. State Department. But U.S. officials conceded early that recognition of the Transkei was out of the question so long as black Africa stood solidly against it, and whatever chance there was of a break in the African front died when anti-apartheid fervor erupted this summer in Soweto.

The status of blacks living outside the homelands is a major factor in the diplomatic equation, for the theory of separate development holds that each of them—10 million in all—belongs to the homeland assigned to his ethnic or language group. To hammer this policy home, the government insists that they will all eventually become citizens of their respective homelands, whether they have ever been there or not.

Loss of Citizenship

In the case of the Transkei, the law authorizing its independence specifies that all blacks with language ties to the territory will lose their South African citizenship

ship on independence day. In theory, the provision strips 1.3 million blacks who speak Xhosa—the "click" language made famous by the singer Miriam Makeba—of any claim to rights as South Africans.

"We're in a real bind, aren't we?" says Mphahleli Njinsane, who is scheduled to be the Transkei's first ambassador to South Africa, probably the only diplomatic post the country will have. "For us, independence is a chance to break the shackles of apartheid. If we reject it, to show that we reject apartheid, the shackles could last forever."

Mr. Njinsane, who became a U.S. citizen during a 16-year teaching stint at U.S. colleges, makes another argument for international recognition of the territory: that an independent Transkei will be a beachhead for the anti-apartheid forces.

"If South Africa begins to understand that her nearest neighbor stands foursquare against apartheid," he said, "it may very well assist the process of change."

Arrest Warrant Issued for Figure In Assault Case

PARIS, Sept. 9 (UPI).—An international arrest warrant was issued today for Jean Kay, a convicted plane hijacker and former mercenary who has been implicated in the embezzlement of 8 million francs (\$1.6 million) from Marcel Dassault, the owner of the Dassault aircraft firm.

The company's chief accountant, Hervé de Vathaire, 49, who took the money and disappeared July 6, was arrested yesterday after returning by plane from the Greek island of Corfu to give himself up to police.

Kay, who disappeared at the same time as Mr. de Vathaire, telephoned his lawyer Jean-Marc Vaire today from an unknown place to announce his intention to return to Paris to explain his connection with the affair.

Before an examining magistrate, Mr. de Vathaire admitted signing for the money from Mr. Dassault's personal account in a Paris bank. He said he gave the money to Kay, 33, who had incited him to swindle Mr. Dassault.

New Defense Minister Named

Rhodesia Reshuffles Cabinet To 'Streamline War Council'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today appointed a new defense minister in a Cabinet reshuffle designed to create a streamlined war council.

Mr. Smith moved outspoken Pieter van der Byl from defense to let him with foreign affairs because "it was asking him too much to do justice to both" portfolios.

Mr. van der Byl is known for his implacable opposition to black demands for majority rule. He once gave an indication of his attitudes when asked at a news conference how he would handle urban black warfare.

"We'll shoot them," he said.

Mr. Smith told Parliament, "I

Russian Soldier, 18, Flees to W. Germany

HANNOVER, Sept. 9 (AP).—An 18-year-old Soviet soldier in full uniform crossed the East German "death strip" today and safely reached West Germany. Western border officers reported.

The mined "death strip" is manned by East German border guards. It was the first reported defection to the West from the Soviet forces stationed in East Germany since May, 1973.

Unless Courts Intervene

First Ford-Carter Debate Set For Theater in Philadelphia

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The first campaign debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter will be held in a historic 167-year-old theater in Philadelphia the night of Sept. 23—unless the courts intervene.

The League of Women Voters, which is sponsoring the debates, announced yesterday the location of the first one and more details on the format to which representatives of the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates had agreed.

But the candidate of one of the minority political parties, which have been excluded from participation in the debates, filed suit in U.S. District Court to block them. The plaintiff contended that limiting participation to the two major parties violated the communications and election laws.

The lawsuit was initiated by the American party, which had nominated Gov. George Wallace of Alabama as its presidential candidate in 1968, but has since declined to the role of a conservative splinter group.

Other Candidates

Additional suits are expected within the next days from other presidential candidates: former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, an independent; former Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox of the conservative American Independent party and Peter Camejo of the Socialist Workers party, a Trotskyite group.

According to its sponsors, the first of three debates between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter, there also will be a debate between the vice-presidential candidates, Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., and Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., will be held Sept. 23 at 8:30 p.m. in the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia.

An audience of about 1,000 invited by the League of Women Voters will be present. The three major television networks, plus the Public Broadcasting Service, will offer live coverage to what is expected to be an audience of millions of viewers. The Mutual Broadcasting System and national public radio also will carry the debate live.

Three journalists, to be chosen by six officials of the league, will ask questions of the two candidates. Under the format approved for the first session—but not necessarily for subsequent ones—the candidates will have up to three minutes for an answer; the reporters will have an opportunity for a follow-up question with a two-minute answer; and the opposing candidate will then have two minutes for a comment.

No Opening Statements

Neither the President nor Mr. Carter will make an opening statement but each will be allowed a closing statement of up to three minutes.

Under the format approved by representatives of both candidates, neither candidate will be able to bring a script or prepared notes into the theater. Each, however, will be allowed to take notes during the debate and refer to them subsequently.

This attempt to insure a spontaneous demonstration of both information and reaction parallel to some extent the rules of the British House of Commons, in which no statement in debate can be based on a prepared text.

Mr. Ford said at a news conference yesterday that he planned to do "a great deal of study and preparation" for the Sept. 23 encounter. He denied, however, that he planned to rehearse with a White House aide who would take the role of Mr. Carter.

Protest Planned

The Socialist Workers party, which plans to file suit early next week to prohibit the debates, an-

nounced in New York City yesterday that it would picket the theater the night of Sept. 23 to protest the exclusion of its candidates. Other minority party candidates will be invited to participate in the protest.

The American party suit, announced yesterday by the party candidates, Tom Anderson and Rufus Shackelford, was based on alleged violations of both communications laws and requirements for "equal time" for political candidates and on the campaign prohibition on private contributions to presidential candidates in the general election.

The American party's attorney, David Barker, said the two candidates were suing the President, Mr. Carter, the Federal Election Commission and the league.

The commission has ruled that the cost of staging the debate to be borne by the league is estimated at \$150,000, did constitute a contribution to major candidates. Such private support is prohibited in the general election under the new campaign law. The American party regards this as an illegal contribution.

Ford Assailed By Carter on Policy Abroad

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter suggested yesterday that U.S. foreign policy could be more effectively used as a lever to advance human rights, Communist nations and in repressive regimes that are friendly to the United States. But he proposed few specific steps to reach goal.

The Democratic presidential candidate said at the national convention of Ernst Blyth, Jr., that President Ford and his advisers had "rationalized that it is little room for morality, foreign affairs and that we must put self-interest above principle."

Mr. Carter also campaigned in Pennsylvania mill towns and Ohio. On the third day of election campaign, he seemed to have established a pattern.

Since Friday, there has been one daily formal speech, a dwelling primarily on a single subject of major importance, as yesterday's prepared address to Epal Blyth, an organization that fights anti-Semitism and discrimination.

Also, there are one or more "neighborhood events," as they are described on the mimeographed daily schedules provided Mr. Carter's staff.

The emphasis at least during this initial foray into the industrial Northeast and Middle West has been heavily on white ethnic groups, many of them predominantly Roman Catholic, whom Mr. Carter's appeal is by some political analysts to be lagging.

Outside Rally

Yesterday, the candidate was ed down a steep street on Polaris Hill in Pittsburgh as television news crews recorded his remarks on the importance of preserving ethnic neighborhoods. He spoke on a T-shirt decorated with Polish eagle and the words "Polish Hill" as he said farewell to a group of schoolchildren gathered on the steps of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Church.

Each day, there has also been a large outdoor rally of the local traditional kind, as in "lon Square" in downtown Pittsburgh, where Mr. Carter drew large audiences that he did stir to fervent applause.

The only real surprise to be unexpected ones, such as abortion groups, who appear carefully organized and staged noisy protest Tuesday night in Scranton, Pa., where Mr. Carter was hustled away by Secret Service agents from a pushing, friendly crowd.

Yesterday's speech here in large part, a strongly patriotic condemnation of the administration in which Mr. Carter questioned whether "our high officials have not been too pragmatic, even cynical."

The United States, he said, could not expect to impose standards of constitutional democracy on other nations. We cannot look away when government tortures people, jails them for their beliefs, denies minorities fair treatment or the right to emigrate.

He said that there are effective ways in which our people can be used to alleviate suffering around the world.

All Water Cut Off In 3 British Towns

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Thousands of residents in southwest England are to become first in drought-stricken Britain to have all their water supply cut off, water officials said yesterday.

Under the latest measures, deal with the country's worst water shortage for 500 years, residents of the towns of Barnstaple, Bideford and Ilfracombe have to get their water from communal mains as of next Wednesday.

More than a million people in neighboring southwest Wales have been without water for 17 hours a day during the last two weeks.

THEATER

Pure Spirit
Of No Art
In Paris

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Paris should be grateful to n-Louis Barrault for bringing Zeami-Zi troupe of Tokyo to the Théâtre d'Orsay in a Nogen program.

In the 8th century the diet of the Japanese court established the tea cult and the 14th century the royal priests players together produced a ma scarcely less subtle. The of allusion is at the root of No and these plays were comed for the favored few, for nobles, for those trained to ch and savor allusion. The ye are built upon the god-ice, upon local legends of ritual apparition, and upon s of war and history. The art is one of splendid posture, dancing and chanting, and of ting that is not mimetic.

"We work in pure spirit," said Zeami Minori, through whose orts the No survived the olution of 1868 and the fall of Rokugawa. Minori was acting the Shogun's garden when the rs of Perry's arrival interrupt the play. Without him the ould have perished.

is an introduction to the No, Zeami-Zi company performs Kyogen piece as a sort of un-raiser.

"The Mosquito resler" is its title, and it is ightful. A master and his vant are discussing household airs. The master would in-ase his retinue, but is warn-that he would be unable to d an enlarged staff. The scene ght be by Plautus, but a on-struck Plautus of high atasy. The servant is dis-ched to find an additional mestic and soliloquizes on how will put the whole burden of s work on the new slave. He ounters the spirit of a mos-ito and brings him before his rd. He is ordered to wrestle th his find to test the new-mer's strength. But the servant unverses in the sport and the aser takes on the mosquito ast. In combat, the little mos-ito evades his grasp and stings to smartly. In rage the master gets at his tormentor, but the ired spirit flies off humming.

Pierre Brhama—who is ap-ering nightly at Le Sezy (68 ie Pierre-Charron) and at Le uvelles Eve (25 Rue Fontaine) has just been awarded the title "World Champion Magician" a Vienna congress in which 000 men of magic from 55 na-ions participated.

The magician of the moment ust, unlike his forerunners, go alone. While they devised full-igh shows in which they arred, the latter-day practi-oner of the art infrequently has ore than a single assistant. rama has none and needs one, but in skill he is the eer of the greats of the past. Em-loying the deceptive scarf, he ems to deny the laws of gravity, nducing rising collections of wals and crowns, enough to rfit an imperial marriage.



Workers set up part of the network of nylon stretching 18 feet high which is to run 24 miles across California.

Cloth Curtain Winds Way Across California Countryside

By Tony Ledwell

BLOOMFIELD, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP)—Like a white velvet snake, the 24-mile-long curtain of artist Christo Javacheff began winding its way across the northern California countryside yesterday.

The 18-foot-high nylon fabric cut into more than 2,000 pieces and attached to steel poles has been in the planning for four years.

Christo, a Bulgarian-born, New York-based artist who does not use his last name, hired more than 300 youths to hoist the curtain but quickly discovered that

it would take them more than one day.

"We are happy with the way things are going, but it is much slower than we expected," said Christo, 41. "We hope to finish Thursday night."

55 Farms

The cloth fence, which some observers called "construction art," began about 40 miles north of the Golden Gate Bridge and meandered across 55 farms to the sea.

Groups of youths were working in teams from the east and the west while other crews worked in the center. Their pay is \$2.40 an hour.

The going was slow in the hot September sun as each 68-foot panel was unfurled and fastened to the 2,050 steel poles embedded earlier. It took about 15 minutes to secure each panel.

The shiny fabric, weaving in the soft wind, bewildered motorists driving on a narrow two-lane country road. But most of them obeyed hundreds of newly installed no parking signs and there was no traffic congestion. A California Highway Patrol helicopter criss-crossed the area, and extra patrol cars were on the road.

Christo had shelled out \$2 million to finance his idea, buying

equipment, paying farmers for the right to hoist the curtain on their property, hiring private security personnel to guard the fence for two weeks.

At the end of two weeks the artistic endeavor will be torn down.

A dilapidated two-story building in the block-long downtown section of Bloomfield served as a command post for the project. Nearly all the activity consisted of filling water kegs for the thirsty workers in the field. Christo stayed outside personally supervising the work.

Christo's motive for constructing the startling curtain was obscure. "It is the complex relationship of many things—the fence, the hills, the sky, the people, the urban areas, the countryside," he said.

Some residents, such as local sculptor Mary McChesney, believe the artist's "motivations are to make himself famous and rich."

But one farmer, whose farm was crossed with a mile-long section of the fence, said Christo's fence was "real art. I don't need a picture of a landscape, because I've got that here on my farm. But this is living art."

Christo, who once draped a similar curtain across a Colorado canyon, financed the project through sales of his drawings, which, associates say, earn him about \$800,000 annually.

A National Pastime

Aiming for the Great American Screenplay

By Barbara Isenberg

HOLLYWOOD—Convinced that he had written a great screenplay, soft-drink truck driver Michael Kane last year spent \$300 having it typed and copied, then three months trying to peddle it. He accosted film stars and directors after hearing them lecture, phoned or wrote everyone he could think of. He was down to his last two copies; he says, when he forced himself on producer Tony Bill at a yacht club party.

Bill was used to such things. His six films, which include "The Sting" and "Fast Driver," were all from original screenplays by new writers. He had met one of those writers in a bar, so why should he turn away someone at a yacht club? He agreed to read the screenplay, asked to see another, then hired Kane on for a year.

"I cut the deck and came right out with the ace," said Kane, aware of how fortunate he was to meet Bill, a man who says he receives 50 scripts a week. Both studios and independent producers are more open than ever to new talent, but with so few films being made, the competition is fierce.

Partly because of a renewed interest in film, partly because screenwriting is often the easiest

way to break into the movie business, screenwriting has become something of a national pastime. "Everyone who used to have the great American novel in his drawer now has the great American screenplay in his head," Paramount vice-president Nancy Hardin said.

\$280 This Year

The Writers Guild has registered \$300 film and television scripts so far this year—nearly as many as for all of 1973—and Bill estimates that there are as many as 15,000 feature-length screenplays written each year. As a result, agents, producers and studios are swamped with manuscripts. Ziegler Associates is receiving twice as many screenplays as three years ago, agent Candace Lake said, while studios releasing maybe 15 pictures a year are plodding through 40 or more scripts every week.

The possibility of success seems to outweigh the probability of failure. Certain they can write better stuff than they see on the screen, movie buffs fill not just film schools but extension classes, seminars and lectures. Some 70 students wound up competing for 20 spaces in screenwriter Paul Schrader's two University of California at Los Angeles classes last spring.

There are some 30,000 students pursuing degrees in film or television in the United States, compared with 5,300 as recently as 1969, and writer Schrader notes, "Kids have caught on that screenwriting is the easiest way in because it has no apprenticeship. Other crafts deal in services promised, while writers deal in services delivered."

Schrader senses a "real hunger" on the part of his students. "There are no Emily Dickinsons in film," Schrader said. "The shy, retiring types don't make it." Or, as former soft-drink truck driver Kane, now working full time as a screenwriter, puts it: "People often say how lucky I was to meet Tony Bill. That's true, but

I was also very aggressive. You have to be."

Money Interest

Writer-teacher William Froug worries that many new writers hunger less for the chance to make social statements on film than for "money and fame, in that order." Writer John Milius ("The Wind and the Lion") also expresses concern about the "mercenary pursuits" of the newcomers. "When I was in school and John Ford came to talk to us, we'd ask him about the movies he made," said Milius, 32. "But when I teach a class, I'm asked about how you get an agent and how much money you ask for a screenplay. Today's students seem more obsessed with making it than with making movies."

Still Schrader, Milius and others command six figures for screenplays and these highly publicized jackpots do not go unnoticed. Even new writers stand a chance at jackpots, albeit smaller ones: The Writers Guild base minimum for a screenplay on a low-budget film (under \$500,000) is \$8,000 and on a film over \$1 million, \$18,500.

On the other hand, the actual writing of screenplays is generally such lonely work that most screenwriters reject money as their prime motivation. More important, they say, is the chance to say something significant and opportunities for self-expression have increased with the popularity of the original screenplay. More and more films today are developed from original screenplays and Universal alone based eight of the 13 films it will release this year on originals.

Rare 10 years ago, original screenplays have come into favor with the success of such films as "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" and "The Sting" and with the mounting costs of producer adaptations. Twentieth Century-Fox executive David Field said, "We're somewhat shy of competing routinely in the book market where you wind up paying a lot twice. If you spend \$300,000 for a book, it's unlikely you'll go out and get a \$20,000 screenplay."

© Los Angeles Times.

N.Y. Philharmonic Starts Soviet Tour

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (UPI)—The New York Philharmonic Orchestra opened its first Soviet tour in 17 years yesterday with a sold-out concert in Leningrad that won warm critical praise. "The orchestra conducted by Erich Leinsdorf was a great success," Tass news agency reported. It said Leningrad critics praised the "special atmosphere" created by Mr. Leinsdorf. After four concerts in Leningrad, the orchestra will play in Moscow with Soviet pianist Emil Gilels as soloist.

A Gain by Dolphins

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (Reuters)—The dolphin population of the Black Sea has increased almost sixfold to 900,000 since they became a protected species in the sea in 1955, Tass reported.

MUSIC

Operatic Sex Change
From Ancient Greece

By Paul Moor

WEIMAR, East Germany, Sept. 9 (UPI)—For the first time in the rich, 1,000-year history of this charming city, not one but two sex changes took place Wednesday night—and on the stage of the German National Theater here in full view of a capacity audience which assimilated the event with relative equanimity.

As raw material for Siegfried Matthius's new opera, Peter Hacks has adapted his libretto from the Ancient Greek myth of Omphale, Queen of Lydia. That lady's spinning wheel, which inspired Camille Saint-Saëns to compose a symphonic poem, goes without even a mention in this new work, the second collaboration between Messrs. Hacks and Matthius, who in their respective fields occupy outstanding places in East Germany.

One can hardly fault them for omitting the spinning wheel in view of all the other fascinating aspects of this hoary tale. Omphale unknowingly purchases, as a slave, Hercules (Mr. Hacks prefers to call him Heracles), during that year of penance to which, for reasons too intricate to go into here, the Delphic Oracle had condemned him.

Treatise Material

Into the Maelstrom Heracles throws the cannibalistic Lytenses, who had cultivated the unattractive habit of forcing strangers into helping him as harvest hands and then decapitating them with a scythe. Overcome with admiration, Omphale rewards her hero by restoring his freedom. Prior to that, though, for reasons not only intricate but downright burlesque with material for a full-length psychoanalytic treatise, it suits Omphale's and Hercules's whim to effect an exchange of sex, she becoming the club-swinging hunter and he the queen.

Meaty stuff for an opera and into which Mr. Hacks stirs, for good measure, the peripheral stories of Daphnis, Hercules's brother Iphicles, four Herculean sons, and so forth and so on. He keeps his text on a narrow, precarious path between comedy and tragedy with a certain sardonic irony characterizing his dominant attitude toward his dramatist personae.

In a thoroughly up-to-date musical idiom, Mr. Matthius has set that text with an unconventional but apposite, effective, af-

fecting lyricism. After the performance, one overheard members of the audience expressing their relief and pleasant surprise over having found "Omphale" so much less heavy sledding than they had feared. Characterizing his heroine with flutes, his hero with cellos and the unspeakable Lytenses with trombones, Mr. Matthius has deftly made the orchestra an integral adjunct of the characterization on stage.

With Lothar Seyfarth as conductor, Ehrhard Warneke as director and Dieter Lange as designer, Weimar's venerable German National Theater has accorded "Omphale" a handsome, impressive debut. Uta Frie in the title role, Volker Schumke as Hercules, Helmut Bunte as Lytenses and Lothar Heublen as Daphnis headed an admirably capable cast.

Sharps & Flats

AMSTERDAM—Sammy Davis Jr., Billy Eckstine and the Nicholas Brothers will be at the Concertgebouw Sept. 12 at 8 p.m.

THE HAGUE—Stan Kenton and his orchestra will be at the Concertgebouw Sept. 17 at 8 p.m.

PARIS—Organist Rhoda Scott is appearing nightly at the Club Saint-Germain, as is bluesman Memphis Slim at the Trois Maillets and saxman Hal Singer at the Caveau de la Rue de la Harpe.

LA COURNEUVE (northern Paris suburb)—Max Roach, Charles Mingus, Archie Shepp, Julien Clerc, Pia Colombo and Marcel Marceau are among the many stars who will be featured at the French Communist party's annual Fete de L'Humanité Sept. 11 and 12.

CAMBRAI, France—The Golden Gate Quartet and Mort Schuman will be at the Bétise on Sept. 13 at 8:30 p.m.

NYON, Switzerland—Charles Mingus and his quintet will be at the Salle Communale Sept. 10 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by Randy Weston, also at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Bill Coleman will be featured at the Popcorn Club Sept. 14-16.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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Mao's Long March Ends

It was a long march, not only, or even most importantly, that early retreat in 1933, when Mao led the Communists, evicted from the Kuomintang by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, over 6,000 stormy miles to distant Yanan. For Mao Tse-tung, a founder of the Chinese Communist party in 1923, was to accomplish what even Moscow had once thought impossible: To communize the world's oldest and most populous nation, whose socio-cultural roots were millennia deep. The road to victory was long indeed.

What Mao actually did, as opposed to what soldiers like Lin Biao, and statesmen like Chou En-lai accomplished, will not be easy to disentangle within the shadowy, guarded lanes and corridors in the Forbidden City of Chinese Communist politics. But it was all done in his name, and under his inspiration, and those who contested his power were to feel it harshly—as Marshal Lin Biao discovered.

There was no Lenin-Trotsky dichotomy apparent in the Chinese revolution for the world outside. Mao's prestige never faltered; his adaptation of Leninism to a predominantly agricultural nation (after some more or less disastrous experimentation) was to affect countries as close to China as Cambodia and as far away as Cuba. Moreover, Mao's fight to prevent the institutionalization of revolution, and its bureaucratization, was to fire the hearts and minds of many revolutionaries who stood to the left of Moscow after World War II. "Maoism" is a word to conjure with in many societies today. It can be argued, then, that Mao Tse-tung was the most influential of the men of a time which saw many men affecting global history for good or ill. He survived nearly all of that generation which created—or fought

against—the great explosion of World War II, and his work lives on in a way that few of them were to equal. Who reads "Mein Kampf" today? Far, far fewer, certainly, than those who study or parrot Mao's "Little Red Book." Empires have fallen—but mainland China is a power now to a degree that it has not been since Marco Polo journeyed there from a budding Europe.

How will that power be used, at home and abroad? The arcane workings of the "permanent revolution" and the fact that Mao outlived most of the prominent figures who worked with, or under, him makes this a question of acute concern to the world today. Will Mao's breach with Moscow be bridged by his successor? Will China's recent concentration on domestic problems be followed by a revival of exporting revolution? And of what, precisely, does that revolution consist today?

The "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the Soviet Union was transmitted by Lenin in a form that permitted the dictatorship of Stalin. Then, despite the effect of Khrushchev's personality, it became molded into a more bureaucratic, collectivized shape. If there is a Stalin lurking about Peking, he has not yet put in a public appearance—but can any more collective leadership, which usually reflects an institutionalized state, emerge there?

Mao once quoted the ancient Chinese author, Szuma Chien: "Though death befalls all men alike, it may be heavier than Mount Tai or lighter than a feather." Whatever the weight of death on 82-year-old Mao may be, it is of acute concern to millions, Chinese and others, whether that death will rest lightly on China, or fall like Mount Tai upon the world.

Monetary Politics

The recent turbulence in Europe's money markets, which undoubtedly has abated only temporarily, reflects the strain between economic reality and political aims.

The economic reality is that West Germany has reduced its inflation rate to between one-half and one-third of that of its Common Market partners. But the adjustment in currency exchange rates this would normally produce in the present floating world monetary system—upvaluing the mark or devaluing other currencies, or both—has encountered two political obstacles.

The Common Market goal of political union—to be achieved through increasing economic and monetary unity and, ultimately, a common currency—has led to the "snake" system of closely tied exchange rates. This joint float, as the West German mark has firmed upward, has prevented the Dutch, Belgian, Luxembourg, Danish and Swedish currencies from dropping enough to compensate for higher production costs and export prices.

France was forced to withdraw from the system in March but Belgium and Holland so far have eased the strain on their reserves and their currency rates, which have dropped to the permitted floor, by raising interest rates. That brings in money from abroad and helps finance trade deficits. But it also inhibits recovery at a time when unemployment remains high.

The second political obstacle to a currency realignment is West Germany's October election. Revaluation upward of the undervalued German mark would solve everyone else's problems. But it might hamper West German exports and lose votes for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Currency traders, money managers and speculators, however, respond to economics,

not politics. They expected up-valuation and bought marks. They can resume buying at any time.

Meanwhile, the world monetary problem created by the five-fold rise in oil prices since 1973 is beginning to emerge again in sharper form as recovery lifts the oil import bills and trade deficits in the industrial nations.

The petrodollar surpluses of the OPEC nations are deposited mainly in the strong currency countries—West Germany, Switzerland, the United States and Japan—increasing the strain on the other industrial nations. Japan, under American pressure, has permitted its undervalued yen to float upward somewhat, but probably not enough to reduce significantly its huge trade surpluses.

The hope that adjustments of this kind would take place automatically in a world of floating currencies has long since been overtaken by political reality that virtually all governments manage their floats, some more than others.

Within the Common Market, the effort to achieve a common currency—as the route to economic and political union—clearly has put the cart before the horse. It is evident that harmonization of economic policies and inflation rates and, probably, considerable progress toward political union will have to come first.

Similarly, in the wider world, whether exchange rates are fixed and change from time to time or, as now, are floating continuously, it is clear that they are often politically managed. If competitive devaluations and monetary turmoil are to be avoided, national management will have to give way to a more effective and institutionalized form of political cooperation in monetary affairs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reason on Puerto Rico

For the second straight year, common sense eventually prevailed in the United Nations Decolonization Committee's wholly unwarranted deliberations about the political status of Puerto Rico. Last year it required a formal vote, 11 to 9, to shelve a fabulous Cuban resolution that would have reaffirmed "the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence." This year, the committee simply decided without a vote to postpone the issue until next year.

Perhaps the basic facts about Puerto Rico—that voters there freely exercise their rights of self-determination in regular elections and that only a handful vote for independence—are at last being recognized by some of the genuinely nonaligned members of the UN committee. It may be that more delegates now see this annual charade for what it is: a cynical play by Fidel Castro to embarrass the United States and to stir up trouble for the government of Puerto Rico at home and in the Caribbean.

Certainly the open attitude of Gov. Rafael

Hernandez Colon—denying any UN jurisdiction over Puerto Rico but inviting any member government to send representatives to the commonwealth to see the situation first-hand—has had some impact. So did this year's quiet effort of Ambassador William W. Scranton and his staff, which left no doubt about the seriousness with which the United States viewed this unwarranted interference, but eschewed threats and pressures.

Cuba's vitriolic Riccardo Alarcon Quesada may have learned something from this exercise in hypocrisy. Clearly he lacked the votes for adoption of any resolution that presumed to prescribe for Puerto Rico's three million residents something they regularly reject at the polls. If Puerto Rico ever opts for independence, the president of the United States would be bound to recommend that Congress promptly grant it. Henry Cabot Lodge made that pledge in behalf of President Eisenhower 23 years ago. It remains as valid today as when it was given.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 10, 1901

NEW YORK—Reaction to the attempted assassination of President McKinley has revealed the depth of anarchist feeling in the United States. The Trades Labor Council refused to pass a motion of sympathy for the President, while the Central Federation of Socialists did so only after scenes of chaos and uproar at their New York congress. At McKeesport, the center of the steel strike district, open celebrations were held. Meanwhile, the President was said to be recovering well.

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1926

PARIS—Italian Premier Mussolini continues to attract praise, currently from the American clergy. Bishop Manning of New York, called returned here from a visit to Rome, called Mussolini "the greatest personality in the world . . . surely the savior of Italy." The Bishop further declared himself to be strongly in favor of the U.S. joining the League of Nations, saying he was most impressed by the organization's working, particularly in the field of improving international labor conditions.



Carter, the Distant Candidate

By Anthony Lewis

ST. HELENA, Calif.—Neil MacVeagh is a widow who owns a ranch here at the upper end of the Napa Valley, in the grape country north of San Francisco Bay. She is a Democrat. But if she had to vote right now, she would vote for President Ford.

"Jerry Ford sort of gives me confidence," she says, "and Carter doesn't. My friends tell me Carter is a very clever fellow, but I wonder if we need that. I'm suspicious of him: The way he came rushing up. Don't we need the old solid, basic qualities? Ford is honest; you can't doubt that. And he's so ugly that it's wonderful."

"I detested Nixon, and the pardon really put me off. But I don't think it was a deal. Ford is too stupid for that. It was a charitable act. And it's just that basic kindness that attracts me to Ford."

"A lot of my friends say they're not going to vote—because the two candidates are empty bottles with different labels. But I'm a Democrat, and I'd like to vote Democratic."

The Debates

"The debates will be vital for me. I'm hoping that they'll give us the chance to hear what he is and what he thinks, not what he will win votes. He's been a little too nimble to get my confidence."

Neil MacVeagh is not representative of anything in particular. She is a sophisticated, well-to-do woman who moved to California from the East 30 years ago. But she happens to articulate, remarkably well, feelings that in the course of a week's travel in California I have heard expressed by many Democrats—suburban, middle-class, liberal, egghead, whatever.

There is no science in a columnist talking to congenial people. But from totally unscientific conversations, I am convinced that, notwithstanding the polls, Jimmy Carter has serious problems among natural Democratic voters of the West and North.

He remains an utterly distant figure to many. That is the fundamental problem. Over and over, people say they have no feeling for him, no attachment, no emotional connection. On the contrary, there is a sense of remoteness from Carter, of uneasiness.

If those feelings are out there in the country, as I believe, then the televised debates will be extraordinarily important to Carter. For many others may use them as Mrs. MacVeagh indicates she will: to judge the essential instincts, the character, of a Democrat for whom they would like to vote, but whom they feel they do not know.

Indeed, the debates may not be enough for Carter to close that feeling of distance. Some Democrats will see them as just another staged occasion where a clever candidate can come up with studied answers. And the debates are unlikely to break through the indifference that may be the most serious threat to the Democrats this year—the danger that a majority of potential voters may not bother to vote.

A Catalyst

If there is going to be a movement of feeling toward Carter among liberal-minded voters, a surge of confidence, some now unimagined crisis of the campaign may be required as a world event or a personal crisis. Something to test Jimmy Carter's behavior under strain. When and

if that moment comes, I think the doubters will be looking not only for wise judgment on Carter's part but for humanity. For the way they talk about him suggests that they find him too neat, too controlled, too perfect for comfort.

It would help if Carter seemed more tolerant of imperfection in life. When he tells a questioner after a moment's thought that, yes, he would fire Clarence Kelley for improprieties, he sounds parsimoniously ungenerous. Kelley should be criticized for his policies as director of the FBI, not because of some trivial carpentry done for him during his wife's fatal illness.

None of this affects the judgment of a great many Americans, made during the primary period, that Carter is a person of exceptional ability and promise

for the presidency. I remain convinced, above all, that he cares about the weak and afflicted in society and has the capacity to unite more of the country behind shared goals.

Even less does the perceived public sense of remoteness from Jimmy Carter excuse his opponent's failings. Jerry Ford may be kind in a personal sense, to Richard Nixon and others, but as President, he is grossly insensitive to larger injustices and needs.

But politics is not an altogether rational business. Feelings play a part, and sometimes friendly dimness may appeal more than the cold and bright. Of course, Carter may reverse still another political assumption and prove that coolness works. But out here, some people who ought to be believers are not comfortable with Jimmy Carter.

Medicare Abroad

In "Americans Abroad and Medicare" (IET, Aug. 17), Alfred E. Davidson, of the Bipartisan Committee for Medicare Overseas, says that "now that Americans abroad have the vote," there is hope that they may soon have the Medicare benefits for which they paid taxes. Mr. Davidson seems to be unaware that "the vote," if not a fraud, is at least an optical illusion. According to the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon, whom I just queried, "the Overseas Voting Rights Act" was designed so that exercising one's rights under it would not cause the voter to incur any new liability for state taxes, but "this matter is not entirely clear and might have to be decided by the courts."

In other words, we may get the vote if we are willing to pay state and city taxes in a state and city where we no longer live as well as pay for litigating this moot point all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court.

So we're still back in the days before the Boston Tea Party when the battle cry of patriots was "No taxation without representation." In those halcyon times they didn't even dream of anything so grotesque as social insurance deductions without Medicare benefits. Where, oh where, are the war bonnets and tomahawks of our less compliant forefathers?

J. P. PETERS.

Monte Estoril, Portugal.

Mr. Davidson replies: Mr. Peters charges that the Overseas Citizens Voting Act "is an optical illusion" because voters may subject themselves to state income tax and that they should sharpen their tomahawks and prepare for another Boston Tea Party. I suggest that Americans abroad should not be clamored into either boycotting the election, throwing themselves in despair upon their swords or taking to violence.

There is a note instead of an optical illusion in Mr. Peters's eye. If he had seen the IET issue of May 4, he would have noted that the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting had received rulings from New York and California which made it clear that the act of voting by itself would not subject Americans living abroad to tax. Since that time the committee has received rulings to the same effect from many other states—covering most voters.

If Mr. Peters would like to

lead a raid on the doubtful states, he might study the recent Chamber of Commerce "Guide to Absentee Voting in Federal Elections" which contains a state by state analysis disclosing those who might cause problems. Meanwhile, Mr. Peters should not frighten himself and others with confusing and wild stories about our forefathers wearing war bonnets and wielding tomahawks. In any case, I always thought that kind of gear belonged to the Indians, who, to my knowledge, took no part in the Boston Tea Party.

Exposing a Forgery

I was greatly surprised to see a letter signed, Antoni Slonimski in your issue of Aug. 23. It was critical of a recent Moscow encounter between Soviet and Western citizens (IET, Aug. 13), by no means an inconceivable thing for the great and beleaguered Polish writer. But the letter had none of his impish wit, his warm wisdom, his sheer talent and humanity. Antoni Slonimski could not possibly have written it, even were he still alive.

Unhappily, he died in Warsaw in early July. His loss is a sorrow to all who knew him in person or through the irrepressible vitality of his work. The crude forgery sent to you in his name, and referring explicitly to an article which you published on Aug. 13, can only further distress the many friends and devoted admirers of Slonimski throughout the world, for whom the memory of his courage, his kindness and his great good sense cannot be tarnished. But it does raise the question of who would presume to write it for publication, and why.

FLORA LEWIS.

Paris.

Concerning the alleged letter by Antoni Slonimski, we inform you that Antoni Slonimski died on July 4 and thus could not have read your issue of August 13 nor discuss it. Under these circumstances it is evident that the letter constitutes an abuse of Mr. Slonimski's name.

JULIUSZ ZULAWSKI.

Warsaw.

'Phantom' Income

Re the various contributions of our readers concerning taxation and representation of Americans living abroad: two additional comments could be added.

One. Taxation of Americans abroad has a major inherent un-

Russia's New Missile: A Gray-Area Weapon

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON—A new Soviet medium-range missile, preparations for deployment of which are just beginning in complexes aimed at Western Europe and China, is causing deep concern within the administration.

The missile, called by Western intelligence the SS-20, is a solid-fuel, mobile weapon carrying three separately guided warheads. The concern, a bit of which crept into public discourse recently, is based on the following information which has not been made public:

- About twice as many SS-20s are being manufactured by the Soviet Union as the number of the missiles they are to replace.
- The missile is estimated to be 10 times more accurate than deployed models.
- Comprising the first two stages of the three-stage SS-16 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, the SS-20 is believed subject to quick transformation into an ICBM, giving the Soviet Union the potential of having more than 1,000 weapons that could cover targets throughout much of the United States but totally outside any SALT limitations.

Fred Ikle, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, without addressing any of these specifics, made a speech in Los Angeles the other day asking why the Russians deem it necessary to add the SS-20 when they already possess regional nuclear superiority. The speaker of such weapons, he said, "grows like a towering, dark cloud over Europe and Asia."

The Purpose

"Why are they adding to this arsenal?" Ikle asked. "What we must ask with deep concern is the possible political purpose?" Some government analysts are apprehensive that the Russians are determined to field a force perceived as so preponderant in Europe principally, but also in Asia—that they can expect to realize commensurately greater political leverage.

Especially if the mutual balance of force reduction (MBFR) talks result in a parallel scale-down of forces deployed on the central front in Europe, the appearance of twice as many Soviet nuclear missiles, each one carrying three warheads, could not be lost on political leaders in Western Europe.

Work is under way at some of the SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missile complexes in southwestern Russia to construct new storage facilities, housing and command bunkers for the SS-20s, well-placed sources report. There are now about 540 of the older missiles in such sites. Some dismantling has begun. But with about 1,000 SS-20s now being produced in Soviet factories, a question arises: how many of these are destined for the European front.

Sources report that a goodly number appear also headed for the Sino-Soviet front. The Russians are constructing facilities at an SS-7 ICBM site in Soviet Asia identical to those associated with the SS-20 in southwestern Russia.

This suggests to some analysts that Russia intends to place additional numbers of medium-range missiles in its Far East deployment to increase coverage of targets in China.

Under the SALT-1 agreement the Russians are allowed to play more mobile submarines they designate their vintage SS-4 and SS-5 ICBMs. It thus appears that the SS-20 will be played as a replacement, uncanceled by SALT-2, in at least some of these sites.

The SS-20 is carried on the same transporter-launcher as the SS-16 ICBM. The only difference, discernible from space, is that the firing canister, which the missile is housed about five feet shorter in case of the SS-20.

A Third Stage But the SS-20, which has been tested at ranges of about 21 miles, could possibly be given a third stage and a larger warhead and thus become an ICBM. In that case the missiles are mobile; they would be hard to keep track of, compared with missiles in fixed sites. It is anticipated that SS-20s will normally be kept in fixed sites, with associated spare parts, warehouses, repair shops and troop barracks. But in the event of crisis, they could be moved to alternate sites, thereby increasing their chances of surviving any missile or bombing attack at the fixed sites.

And even without being fixed, the SS-16's third stage, analysts say, by putting on lighter single warhead and making certain other difficult-to-detect changes, the SS-20s could probably be given a 4,000-mile range, sufficient to reach most targets in the United States.

The SS-20 has not been discussed either in the SALT or MBFR talks. The first negotiation talks, since the first negotiation talks, only with long-range strategic weapons and the other deals of warheads and weapons stationed in the central NATO front.

Warfare Fact territory. It thus resembles a gray-area weapon, not restricted by limits of any kind.

And yet it has clear-cut potential of great significance in the areas. It is this failure of commitment to grips with a new capability and the implications of large-scale Russian intentions, that is raising such great concern within the upper echelons of the military and arms-control communities.

Mr. Beecher, a former defense secretary for public affairs in the Pentagon, is in the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, where this article first appeared.

Mr. Beecher, a former defense secretary for public affairs in the Pentagon, is in the Washington bureau of the Boston Globe, where this article first appeared.

Gold Bugs Grounded

As vice-president of the World Association, let me just say that the gold bugs are not "right" (IET, Aug. 30). In the end, from reality, are those government institutions and individuals who, afraid of discipline within a monetary system, are scrambling to divest themselves of the metal's inherent protective function.

HARRY D. SCHULTZ, Amsterdam.

GOP Ticket

Definition of the Republican ticket: An antique Model-T in decent running condition. If it bought by the American people it could drive them right into the dole.

STEPHEN LAIRD, Maitenon, France.

Root Question

How come Waverley "you kid who" has never discussed origins of root beer? Why is he found in Manila and not Paris?

HERBERT MAZA, Paris.

ICI Admits to Bribes Road of \$2.4 Million

ION, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—ICI Chemical Industries, one of the world's largest chemical companies, today admitted to making "substantial" overseas payments in a 1 1/2-year period beginning in January, 1974.

ICI broke in Washington, ICI had filed documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Although ICI does not have direct business in the United States, it falls under the jurisdiction of the SEC because of its subsidiary in the United States, ICI Chemicals Inc. The company's statement was made in consultation with the company's legal counsel.

ICI Rejects Il to End Lockheed Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The federal government has agreed to cancel its \$250 million guarantee program to finance Lockheed Aircraft because of disclosures that the company made improper payments and bribes to foreign officials.

The Emergency Loan Guarantee Board, which supervises the program, said "the making of improper payments... will event of default under the guarantee agreement." The board's action, taken by the board and session yesterday and today, also barred the company from maintaining any funds "outside normal channels of corporate accountability."

Michael Harrington, D-N.Y., asked the board yesterday to "cancel the loan guarantee... because of the disclosure of improper payments." Harrington said the company had already been "making overtures to further business interests."

No condemnation of the company has yet to be offered. The board's action is a "preliminary step" in the process of "disclosure of material facts regarding its financial operations and business practices to the public."

In 1971, the federal government agreed to guarantee up to \$250 million in commercial loans to Lockheed to help it finance its aircraft company with financial problems.

Some Repaid
The board said Lockheed has repaid \$180 million of the \$250 million in commercial loans to Lockheed to help it finance its aircraft company with financial problems.

The board also agreed to final of a Lockheed refinancing that it had approved last but which was not put into effect because of the improper disclosure of the plan. The board said the company had repaid \$180 million of the \$250 million in commercial loans to Lockheed to help it finance its aircraft company with financial problems.

Involved. It did not disclose where the payments were made but said none was made in North America, Britain, Australia, New Zealand or Japan.

It said the only payments made in Europe were minor ones in a southern European country which it did not identify.

Different Practices
"Some payments were made directly to government officials in other areas of the world, in parts of which practices tend to be different from those in the areas mentioned above," the company stated.

It said the payments, which were made in different currencies, averaged in current sterling terms, about \$300,000 a year during the 1 1/2-year period and consisted of a number of individual items, generally small in amount, made in a variety of circumstances.

The payments "represent, fractionally more than one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the total sales during that period of \$11.2 billion," ICI said.

ICI said the payments inquiry disclosed that "no illegal political contributions had been made by any member of the ICI group anywhere." The company said it had declined to participate in some foreign ventures "because it was felt questionable payments might be demanded."

Of the payments, which were made, ICI said that in many cases this had been done "to obtain government administrative action to which members of the ICI group would regard themselves as being entitled without any such payments. In certain instances they were made in response to local pressure."

Slush Funds
"The investigation also disclosed that in four countries subsidiaries of ICI maintained accounts, amounting, at current exchange rates, to about \$600,000, which, although subject to company control, were not properly reflected on the balance sheets of the subsidiaries. Steps have been taken to reflect these accounts in the books in an appropriate manner," the chemical company said.

ICI said its board of directors has written to all chief executives of its units throughout the world reaffirming that group policy is to comply with the law and ethical practices in the countries in which members of the ICI group conduct business and to comply with proper accounting procedures. "Vigilance in these matters is being increased," it said.

Poseidon's Share Price Slumps

SYDNEY, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—Australian stock exchanges today lifted their suspension on former glamour nickel stock Poseidon Ltd. and the stock's price fell to around 65 Australian cents (81 U.S. cents) from the \$4.120 Tuesday.

This plunge, which took prices below levels when exploration was initiated on the giant Winda-darra nickel deposit in Western Australia, occurred as two separate moves were made to investigate the company's affairs.

Recent trading in the stock and other company affairs are to be investigated by the South Australian Companies Office and the Stock Exchange of Australia Ltd., where the company is registered. The investigation will extend to recent sales on the London market for possible evidence of insider dealing.

Poseidon announced that although facing financial difficulties it is not in default on any interest payment and has "an adequate overdraft" with its bank.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cook Industries Seeks to Go Private

Edward Cook, who built a Memphis cotton firm into one of the top U.S. grain exporters, wants to convert the publicly held Cook Industries Inc. into a private company. A spokesman refuses to say why Mr. Cook wanted to go private, but it is known the firm is unhappy with public scrutiny that it has undergone while its principal competitors, which are privately owned, remain out of the spotlight. The company has been indicted on criminal charges relating to grain exports for allegedly shortweighing ships of grain. In the past four years, Cook steadily reduced the number of outstanding shares of common stock from about 4.6 million to 3.7 million as of the 1976 annual report. Almost 48 per cent of the stock is controlled by Mr. Cook or members of his family. The proposal to go private will be considered by the company's board of directors Sept. 20. Mr. Cook says he, members of his family and certain executives and employees would acquire the stock at a price to be recommended by two investment banking firms. Total income for 1976 amounted to more than \$487 million, more than half of which came from the sale and processing of wheat, corn, soybeans and other commodities.

Taylor Wine, Coca-Cola Eye Merger

Taylor Wine Co. and Coca-Cola Co. have opened negotiations on a possible plan to merge

Taylor into the Atlanta-based soft-drink concern. Taylor, based in Hammondport, New York, plans to withdraw its previously announced secondary offer of 603,848 common shares, or about 14 per cent of the outstanding stock. Taylor says that Coca-Cola has agreed to acquire these shares although a Coca-Cola spokesman says he has "absolutely no information" on the matter. In August, Lazard Freres, acting on behalf of its clients, offered to buy more than 500,000 and, up to \$14,634 of Taylor common shares for \$15 each. The offer expired Aug. 31 and a spokesman says that Lazard had simply been outbid and "there's nothing to indicate we're going to compete with the other offer."

ASEA Sees Higher Earnings

Almanna Svenska Elektriska (ASEA), the Swedish electrical, transportation and nuclear-power-equipment maker, expects operating earnings in the second half and all of 1976 to exceed those of a year earlier. Kjell Hogdell, executive vice-president, says first-half profit before taxes and various allocations was about \$61.4 million, up from \$43.9 million a year earlier. He says that indications of an upturn are becoming evident, adding that "there are signs in some product areas of an improvement." Total orders booked in the first half were equivalent to \$1.18 billion, up from \$783 million a year earlier, and \$389 million of that was for nuclear power equipment, much of it in Sweden.

Some Signs of Early Frost

Weather Worries Commodities Traders

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—Weather forecasters, contemplating the next few weeks when the weather will start making a difference as to how much of this year's crops can be harvested,

agree at least on one thing: There is more than a 50-per-cent chance that future traders will overreact, no matter what happens.

Reports from some parts of the country have been starting to show. This has been a drier summer than the legendary drought of 1936 in much of the Western corn belt, where rainfall has been 40 to 90 per cent less than normal. Agricultural officials in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other parts of the upper Midwest say farmers in their areas already have lost billions of dollars in potential crop income to the dry weather.

A hint of autumn in cool temperatures this week and last week prompted speculation that an early frost could do more damage.

Soybean growers in some parts of the southeast have given up hope for their withered crops and plowed part of them under. Northern California is entering its 10th month of below-normal rain. The Center for Climate and Environmental Assessment notes.

But crop and weather analysts say that overall, the weather, which has worried farmers and futures traders this year, has been somewhat better than in 1974, when nearly everything went wrong for the crops, and somewhat worse than last year when, for most farmers, everything went right.

They cite this year's wheat harvest as an example. There were vivid drought reports in

Kansas, Oklahoma and other important growing areas, and some growers were hurt badly. But a big increase in plantings, particularly on irrigated ground, helped produce a harvest estimated at just shy of last year's record 2.13 billion bushels.

Forecasters generally predict near-normal or slightly warmer weather the next several weeks over much of the Midwest where crops are grown. There may be a few possibly cooler-than-normal spots over part of the area, but crops there are mature enough so widespread severe damage is not expected.

The forecasters say it will probably be drier than normal this fall as well, which could be more of an aid to timely harvesting than a detriment to crop yields.

Lewis Clapp, president of Investment Science Inc., a Massachusetts concern that blends weather data and crop-production statistics in computer programs, calculates that a 5.98 billion-bushel corn crop and a 1.96 billion-bushel soybean crop seem likely for this year. That is about what several Chicago futures traders expect the Agriculture Department to forecast in a report due to be released tomorrow.

"Those are middle-of-the-road figures," he adds. "If we had repeated the worst weather of the past three years, the corn forecast, for instance, would be down to between 5.1 billion and 5.2 billion bushels; the best weather would have put it up around 6.8 billion."

Barry Schillit, president of Weather Trends Inc. in New York, concurs with generally middling estimates. "The corn crop seems generally okay, but we aren't headed for any blockbuster yields per acre," he notes that this forecast seemed fairly reasonable last spring before planting.

But what may have happened then, he adds, is that other analysis looked at the sharp increase in planted acres and surmised that if average yields continued their rise of recent years, "we could have a huge, huge crop." Since then, of course, they have had to reduce their estimates to more probable levels, he says.

Profit Drops 46% at French Oil Company

CFP Says Earnings Last Year Abnormal

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—Cie. Francaise des Petroles (CFP), France's biggest company and a major world petroleum concern, said today its provisional first-half net income totaled 95 million francs (\$19.3 million), down from 176 million francs in the 1975 period, representing a decline of 45.7 per cent.

CFP's first-half sales totaled 8.3 billion francs, compared with 6.5 billion francs over the first six months of 1975.

CFP said the sharply reduced profit was due to several factors. Exceptional profits were made last year partly as a result of compensation payments when Mideast oil-producing states acquired an interest in CFP operations in their countries. Profit was also affected by the release of provisions set aside for exploration costs to start production at several fields, notably in the North Sea and Indonesia.

The company also said financial costs were greater as the company could not cover large-scale investments, mainly related to field developments, on a self-financing basis.

Massey-Ferguson

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Profit at Massey-Ferguson Ltd. rose to \$27.1 million (U.S.) in the third quarter from \$19.5 million a year earlier, while nine-month earnings rose to \$71.1 million from \$52.7 million, the company said today.

Sales in the quarter rose to \$667.5 million from \$645.2 million and in the nine months to \$1.88 billion from \$1.69 billion.

Japan Firm's Net Up

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd. had a net profit of 2.5 billion yen (\$26 million) in the first half ended July 31, up slightly from 2.3 billion yen in the same period last year.

Reporting this today, the company said sales totaled \$10 billion yen, up from \$89.4 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Chemical set an unchanged dividend of 2.50 yen.

After-Tax Profits Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—After-tax profits for manufacturers averaged 5.9 cents per dollar of sales in the second quarter, compared with 5.3 cents in the first quarter and 4.7 cents for the second quarter a year ago, the Federal Trade Commission reported today.

The annual rate of return on stockholders' equity was 15.7 per cent in the second quarter. The first-quarter figure was 13.3 per cent, while it was 11.3 per cent for the second quarter of 1975.

Total profits were \$18 billion, up \$3.2 billion from the preceding quarter. Sales were 3 per cent higher than the first three months, and 16 per cent higher than a year ago.

After-tax profits of mining corporations were \$95 million for the second quarter, up \$30 million from the first. Wholesale corporations hit \$4 billion in profits for the second quarter, up \$1.1 billion from the first.

Stocks Drift Lower In Dull N.Y. Session

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—The stock market slipped backward today in the absence of special news factors.

There was some belief that many investors, who have been disappointed by the market's recent performance, simply decided to keep from making fresh investment commitments prior to the latest U.S. weekly banking figures.

The banking statistics, which were released after the close of New York Stock Exchange trading, showed that the trends of the key monetary aggregates were mixed in the statement week ended Sept. 1.

Other analysts, meantime, suggested that demand for securities may have been hampered by a published report, in which analysts predicted a significant rise in oil prices later in the year by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 6.07 to 986.87.

U.S. Banker Says Upturn May Be Long

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The United States may be set for one of its longest periods of economic growth since World War II, the chief economist of Mellon Bank said yesterday.

Norman Robertson said he is not concerned by the downturn in some recent economic indicators, noting that the economy is changing speed, not direction. He believes 1977 will be a good year for capital spending, but does not expect any massive increases in bank loan demand.

Car sales in 1977 will exceed 11 million units, and housing starts will rise to 1.7 million units, he forecast.

He expects real disposable income to advance by 4.5 to 5 per cent in the coming year, and interest rates to remain comparatively stable.

Short-term rates should rise by no more than 1 to 1 1/2 points from current levels by the end of 1977, and long-term rates, given the continued containment of inflationary pressures, should not change much from current levels, he said.

The Pittsburgh-based Mellon Bank is the nation's 15th largest bank.

Manufacturing Slowdown
In another report on the economy, Citibank said today that despite the recent decline in the growth of manufacturing capacity there is little likelihood that the slowdown will lead to a repetition of the short-term high prices that prevailed in 1973-74.

Citibank said in its monthly Economic Letter that a surge of overbuilding in the late 1960s pushed capacity growth rates above average by enough to offset the recent slowdown.

While capital spending is likely to increase, Citibank said, "a boom is not likely to happen—at least over the next six to 12 months." "And it really does not matter," the bank's economic experts said, "since the shortages and inflation rates of 1973-74 were not brought on by a lack of capacity," but rather "were the result of a unique set of economic circumstances that stimulated demand in a way that is unlikely to be repeated in the foreseeable future."

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 870 to 515.

Volume totaled 16.54 million shares compared with 19.75 million shares yesterday.

Chemtron fell 3 1/2 to 31 5/8. The company said late yesterday that it expects 1976 earnings to be about \$5 a share, down from the record \$7.50 in 1975.

Heavily traded Pickwick International lost 2 3/8 to 15 5/8. It reported lower quarterly profits.

Eastman Kodak slipped 7/8 to 34 3/4. It said it was delaying introduction of its EKS folding camera, its top-of-the-line instant camera.

R.H. Macy lost 7/8 to 39 5/8. The firm came late yesterday with lower quarterly earnings.

Kaweco Beryco Industries, however, climbed 7/8 to 15 1/2. Molycorp Inc. off 3/8 at 34 1/2, said it will accept the 1.6 million Kaweco Beryco shares tendered under its offer which expired yesterday.

Woods Petroleum gained 2 1/4 to 38 3/4, while Hewlett-Packard rose 1 1/4 to 32 3/4.

Fries on the American Stock Exchange were mixed. The Amex index rose 0.24 to 103.05.

Soybean futures traded lower through most of the session, but a late rally sent prices higher on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat and oats were up. Corn futures were lower.

In Washington, the Agriculture Department raised its estimate of total Soviet grain crop production to 205 million metric tons from 195 million forecast on Aug. 11.

It raised its wheat estimate to 85 million metric tons from 80 million and barley to 64 million tons from 60 million.

IOS Growth Fund

To Make Payout
Of \$3.50 a Share

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Thousands of people who invested in the mutual funds operated by Investors Overseas Services (IOS) in the 1960s will get some of their money back, the accounting firm of Touche, Ross & Co. announced yesterday.

The firm handled the liquidation of IOS Growth Fund Ltd., one of the many companies in the IOS group which went bankrupt. The fund was also known as Transglobal Fund.

Touche, Ross said \$3.50 would be paid for each share in the IOS Growth Fund next week and a second payment might be made next year. One share was worth about \$8 in 1972. The company collapsed in August, 1973.

Most of 5,648 known Growth Fund shareholders live in Western Europe, particularly West Germany.

The company said it had traced all but about 500 of the shareholders but some would not receive the payment until their claims had been checked.

There were once 143 companies in the IOS group. An international committee looking into IOS said last year it had salvaged assets totaling only \$160 million. At its height in 1969 IOS had assets of \$2 billion.

Swiss Cost of Living

BERN, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Swiss cost-of-living index was 166.4 at the end of August, up 0.4 per cent from the previous month, and up 1 per cent from 163.9 at the end of August 1975, official sources said. September 1966 equals 100.

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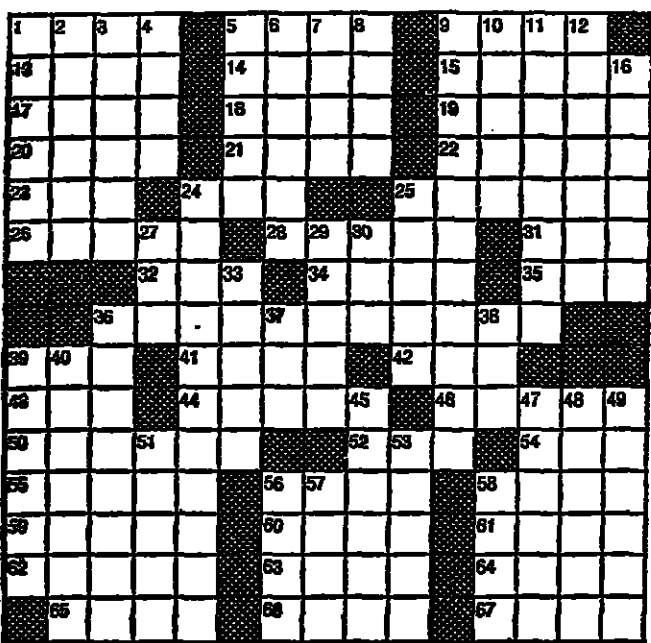
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General Manager		American Co. establishing subsidiary in France for mnfr. auto parts.	France	Strong administrative and sales ability.	Mr. D. Honigman, Hôtel Plaza-Athénée, 25 Ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris. Phone: 225.43.30. Sept. 5 to 14.	I.H.T. 2-9-76
Operations Manager	Attractive compensation, fringes	Large established Swiss Co. with Int'l network of subsidiaries & agents.	Geneve	Swiss nat.; French, Engl., Spanish lang.; Univ. degree, in business admin., or related field; proved record.	Box D 5.442, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 2-9-76
Financial Controller	F.Fr. 135,000+	French co. of Int'l group, leader in process equipment & environmental control eng'ing.	Paris	30 to 40 yrs.; French, English; qualified accountants senior exp. in manufacturing industry.	P. Hook, ref. 26.323, MSL, 17 Stratton St., London W1X 6DB.	Financial Times 2-9-76
Chief Accountant	£20,000 + car	Rapidly expanding construction co., annual turnover \$100 million.	Benin, Nigeria	30 to 40 yrs.; qualified accountant; Exp. with contracting company.	E.W. Crawford, ref. 2,453/L Post, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 11 Ironmonger Lane, London EC2V8AX.	Financial Times 2-9-76
Regional Financial Director		Headquarters group of large American multinational.	Paris for Africa and Middle East	Engl., French lang.; exp. American accounting systems/reporting.	Box D 5.446, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 4-9-76
International Banker Far East	Salary in 5 figures+	Grindlay Brands Ltd., Eurocurrency Division.	Initially based London	Several yrs. exp. in top-level Eurocurrency negotiations with governments & major Int'l corp.	T.C.R. Macfarlane, Grindlay Brands Ltd., 36 Fenchurch St., London EC3.	Economist 4-9-76
Marketing Consultancy	£18,000	Distinguished Int'l Management Consulting firm.	London	Engl.-French or German; MBA; responsible mktg. mgmt. position in industr. or com. co.	Dr. J.L. Fisher, Ward Howell, 17-18 Old Bond St., London, W.1.	Economist 4-9-76
Marketing Director France	Excellent salary	French subsidiary of German retail foods co.	French-speaking country	Exp. mktg.; Finance & mgmt.; French, German lang.; min. 40 years.	Mr. 538/F, Fischer Consultants Int'l, 8 München 80, Ellingerweg 98.	F.A.Z. 4-9-76
Investment Project Leader	\$35,000-40,000 net	One of the world's major private financial institutions.	Saudi Arabia	Below 40; English; investment bankers financially oriented general managers.	Aavis Anzeigengewerben GmbH, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Friedrichstrasse 15.	F.A.Z. 4-9-76
Distribution Manager	Excellent salary	Levi Strauss & Co. Europe S.A.	Brussels	Engl., French lang. +; 5-8 yrs. solid exp. in mgmt. multi-country-multi-product distribution.	Recruitment Coordinator, Levi Strauss & Co. Europe S.A., Ave. Louise 427, 1050 Brussels.	Le Figaro 6-9-76
Cadre Supérieur	B.Fr. 1,000,000	Groupe International de confection.	Bruxelles	Français, Anglais +; excel. formation techn.; min. 10 ans exp. confection.	Universal Media, ref. 849, 122 Chaussée de la Hulpe, B-1050 Bruxelles.	L'Express 6-9-76
Manager duty free West. Europe		One of the operating co. of the Rothmans Int'l Group. (cigarette mktg. in Europe).	Amsterdam, Brussels or Paris	Around 35; proven record in Int'l mktg. & sales of branded consumer goods; Engl., French + Germ./Dutch.	Personnel Manager, Tarmac, Drentestraat 21, Amsterdam-Buitenveldert, Holland.	L'Express 6-9-76
Oil trading Top Executive		Substantial internationally organized raw material processing & trading co.	Location can be arranged	Knowledge of oil trading business & able to organize this trade from scratch.	Box D 5.449, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris.	I.H.T. 7-9-76
Professional Manager		Rapidex S.A., Int'l manufacturer of production lines for containers.	Angers, France	mid 30s; multilingual; MBA & 5 yrs. exp. in mktg. & mgmt.	Mr. R. Van Lydegrat, Rapidex S.A., B.P. 3008, 49017 Angers (France).	I.H.T. 7-9-76
Directeur Commercial	F.Fr. 175,000	Importante société, biens d'équipement T.P. lourds.	Ville Nord de Lyon	min. 40 ans; double formation ingénieur et gestionnaire.	Mr. Bohler, ref. A/3395 M, P.A., 9 Rue Jacques-Moyron, 69006 Lyon.	Le Monde 7-9-76
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Vice-President		Graco Inc., Minneapolis based multi-national manufacturer.	Paris Euro-African Operations	French-English; organ. abilities; comm. skills & managerial competency in sales & mktg.	Mr. J. W. Maetzel, Graco Inc., P.O. Box 1,441, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.	Wall Street Journal 7-9-76
Directeurs Généraux		Groupe industriel et commercial français à fort développement international.	Am. Latino et Asie-Australie	Mktg. Int'l; exp. Dir. g.le. commerce Int'l biens d'équipement et des pays concernés.	Mr. 460-715 M, Régie-Presse, 85 bis, Rue Réaumur, 75002 Paris.	Le Monde 8-9-76

CROSSWORD

Edited by Will Wong

- ACROSS**
- Venture, horse of 1936
 - City hall
 - Menu abbrs.
 - Mimic
 - out (get rid of)
 - Marry in haste
 - Hawaiian goose
 - Med. course
 - Scotland's Ben
 - Room or chamber
 - Sailors
 - Thing of note
 - Formerly named
 - Sea-cook's relative
 - Novelist
 - Laurence
 - Nickname in golf
 - Stevenson
 - Biblical name
 - Parent of N.B.C.
 - Ambience
 - Heraldic golds
 - What 1 Across was
 - volente
 - Tropical tree
- DOWN**
- Piercing tool
 - Abbr. on a letter heading
 - Past or present
 - Nile dam
 - Buddhist shrines
 - Certain dirt
 - Map abbr.
 - Olympic official
 - Oliver's partner
 - French holy ones: Abbr.
 - Ancient tribe of Britons
 - Rocky need
 - Canvas
 - hand (helped)
 - Wall pier
 - Jason's ship
 - Photocopy, for short
 - Monster's home
 - North Sea feeder
 - Top
 - Kitchen tool
 - Austere
 - Suffer, in Scotland
 - Pacific pact
 - Tomorrow, in
 - Tijuana
 - Gravel ridges
 - "...Lola wants, Lola..."
 - Horse of 1960
 - French pupil
 - Speed-limiting device
 - Spider, at times
 - Chemical compounds
 - Horse of 1973
 - Sacred grove of India
 - Resentment
 - Coolidge's V.P.
 - Ho, in France
 - Clerical titles
 - Back up with evidence
 - Over there
 - City lines
 - Condense
 - Lures
 - Lunar-year differences
 - Ethel or still
 - Get even
 - Wise counselor
 - Five: Prefix
 - Singer Paul and family
 - Team of oxen
 - Work on a piano
 - Nautical rope



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBANY	52	Clear	NEW YORK	52	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	NEWARK	52	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	NEWARK	52	Sunny
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ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	NEWARK	52	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	50	Clear	NEWARK	52	Sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 9, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.46	(d) KB Income Fund	\$1.52
(d) American Fund	\$2.59	(d) Kew-Forest Fund	\$1.25
(d) American Fund	\$2.59	(d) Kew-Forest Fund	\$1.25
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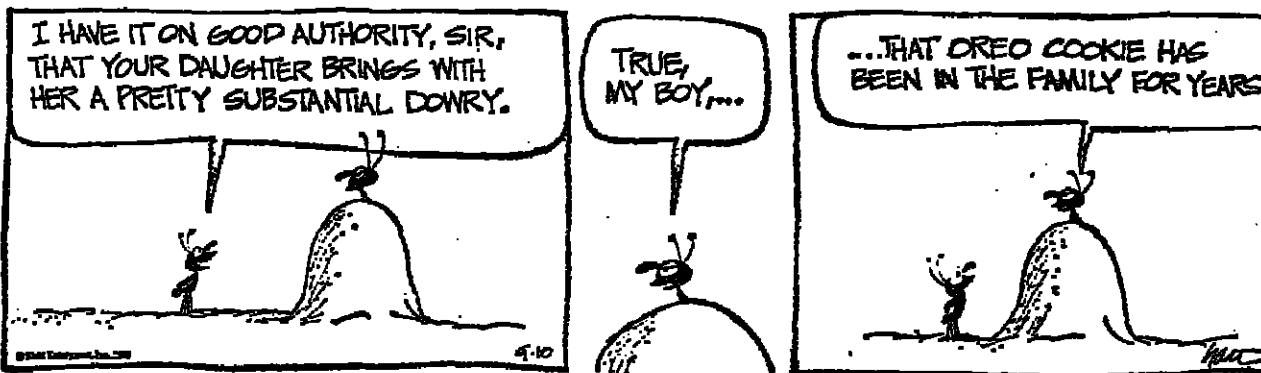
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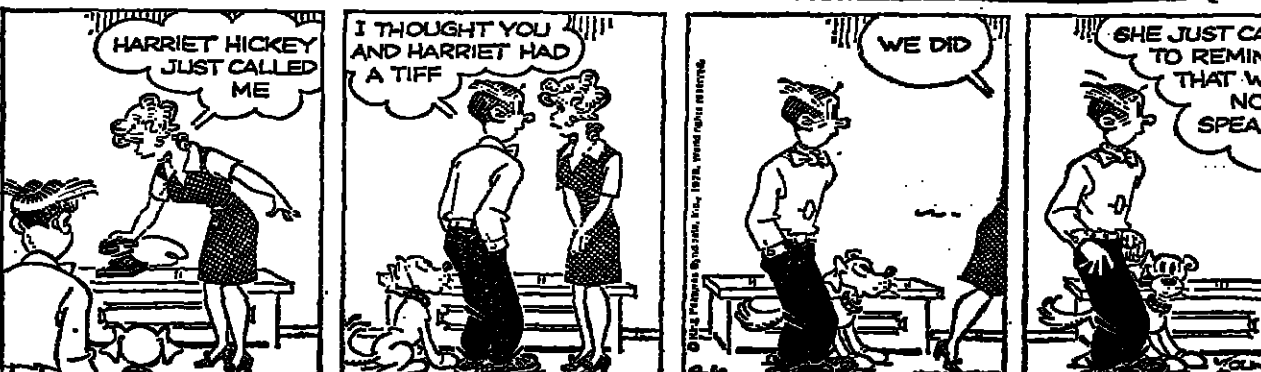
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B.L.O.N.D.I.E.



B.E.E.T.L.E.



W.I.Z.A.R.D.



R.E.X.



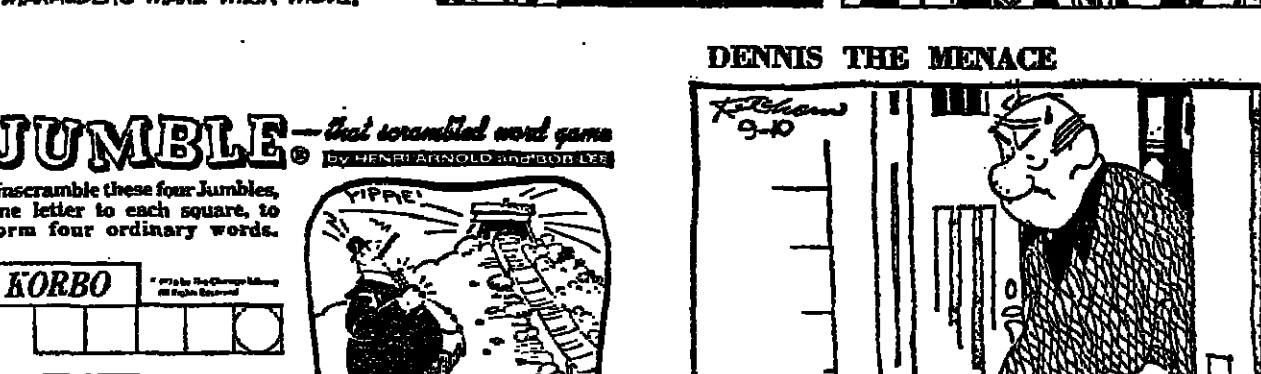
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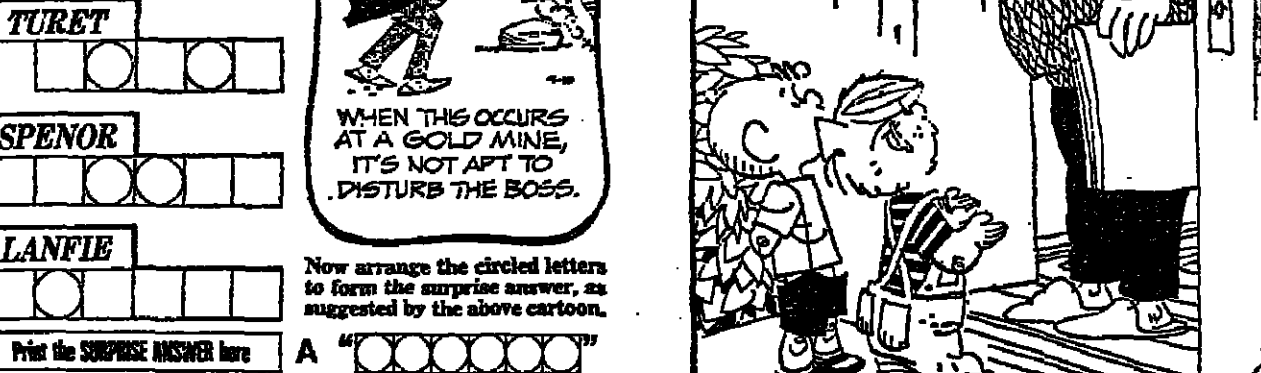
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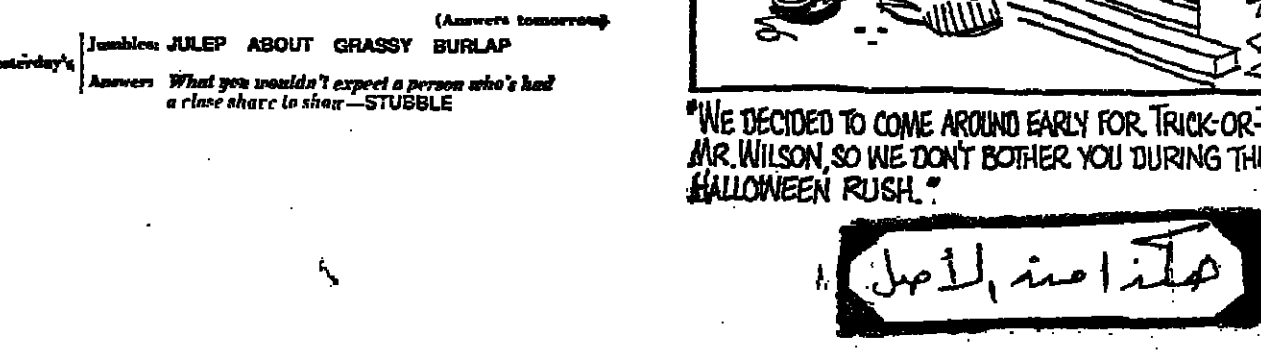
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BOOKS

THE TWILIGHT OF CAPITALISM

By Michael Harrington. Simon & Schuster, \$46.95.

Reviewed by Stephen Rattner

BETWEEN 1968 and 1973, the United States government paid \$18.5 billion to farmers in return for their leaving 233 million acres of land unplanted. According to a study by the National Farmers Union, the land could have produced 3,600 million bushels of wheat over the five years, or nearly a million bushels more than the actual United States harvest of 7,669 million bushels during the period.

Furthermore, a study by the Joint Congressional Committee staff calculated that in 1970, direct federal subsidies for non-production totaled \$5.2 billion, and the higher prices that resulted from the tightness of supply cost the consumer an additional \$4.5 billion.

But beyond these costs, Michael Harrington maintains in his latest book, the subsidies had a destructive social effect as well. Noting that between 1960 and 1974, the number of farms in the United States fell by 28 per cent while the number of large farms rose by 30 per cent, Mr. Harrington concludes that the federal payments went primarily to subsidize the giant agricultural enterprises belonging to concerns such as International Telephone & Telegraph and succeeded in ruining the poor farmer.

"Millions of rural Southerners were forced off the land because of the government's program of subsidizing agribusiness," he argues. "They were driven into cities totally unprepared to cope with the urban labor market and the brutality of life in the lower depths."

This is, by example, the thesis of "The Twilight of Capitalism": That American society and its security are being destroyed by a government wholly dominated from within and without by America's giant corporations and their representatives. Decisions in the legislature, the executive and the bureaucracy are made not in the common good, but solely to benefit business and the rich who run it.

The book is packed with many cases of governmental inequity and absurdity. Mr. Harrington returns repeatedly, for instance, to the tax system, which he believes has become the servant of the rich, with unjust tax "reform" often cloaked in the guise of encouraging capital formation. He maintains that there has been no trend toward economic equality since 1945 and wonders whether there has been any leveling in the 20th century.

In similar fashion, the reader is taken on a tour of other particularly outrageous contradictions of government policy. We are told about housing and transportation policies that subsidize the automobile-driving suburbanite, about social welfare programs that often make taking a job a money-losing proposition, and in a lengthy, historical chapter about an energy crisis brought on by a government slavishly spending billions of dollars over the years to further oil company priorities, even at the risk of American energy vulnerability.

Few would disagree with this analysis. What is a little more difficult to concede is Mr. Harrington's "conspiracy theory of government," which suggests, for example, that the

Solution to Previous Puzzles

CHAIFF ABES SOTTO
MOUNT RITE MAYOR
HOIRAL CROZIMAGIE
SPINALE RAINIER
CEIL MAIRS
CHAIRS TICKETED
MODE STINK ARNO
RANS RITRIS
LAC STAIN GLOB
ASTORIAN SCYLLA
TIINS GAIL
ALISTON SPITLIGHT
SILK RIGGS
EDDIT SONE STEED

Stephen Rattner is of The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan

The hand shown is from a match held not long ago. At both tables, East opened four hearts and in each case South ventured four spades, which West was happy to double. Both West players led the heart queen, and both East players overtook and returned the jack. In each case, South ruffed low and was overruled by West, who returned a club.

The declarers now parted company, with markedly different results. In one case South played low from dummy and ran the disaster. East won with the queen and returned a high heart, again ruffed low and overruled.

When West returned a club, South misjudged again by playing the ace from dummy, and East ruffed and played another heart. This promoted the spade queen as the fourth trump trick for the defense. South discarded a diamond, but eventually had to lose a diamond trick for down four.

One declarer did three tricks better, saving 900 points. He recognized that East's return of the heart jack at the second trick was a suit-preference signal calling

NORTH

5

1094

A 952

A 387

EAST

Q 1082

A 63

Q 77

A 34

K 8853

SOUTH

A 63

Q 107

A 102

NORTH

5

1094

A 952

A 387

EAST

Q 1082

A 63

Q 77

A 34

K 8853

SOUTH

A 63

Q 107

A 102

